

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND APRIL.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY in his apologia upon the Budget said that in advocating the abolition of the Cotton duties he had indulged in pleasures of imagination but had not expressed the opinion or the policy of the Government. In the telegraphic abstract of the Budget speech circulated under the imprimatur of the Finance Minister we read the following statement: "Government pledged to abolish import duties on cotton goods with least possible delay." How does Sir John reconcile this broad and emphatic statement with his "pleasures of imagination"?

SIR JOHN STRACHEY in his Budget speech said: "We are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone, and that if the interests of Manchester suffer it is no affair of ours; for my part I utterly repudiate such doctrines; I have not ceased to be an Englishman because I have passed the greater part of my life in India, and have become a member of the Indian Government." We commend to this indignant Englishman what Mr. Charles Grant afterwards Lord Glenelg, the then President of the Board of Control said, in introducing the India Charter Act of 1833—"no person (from Great Britain) should go to India, but in connection with the interests of the natives, nay, in subserviency to their interests." Has the age degenerated since? Let Sir John Strachey answer that question.

THE PESHWAR correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives some particulars of the death of the Cabul Envoy. We are told that stricture and kidney diseases were the more immediate causes of death. He had been attended in the first instance by Drs. Bellew and Courtney, the Civil Surgeons of Peshwar, but on the arrival of the *Hakim*, who had been despatched from Cabul by the Ameer, they wisely relinquished all further attendance. It was fortunate that the fatal result took place whilst the Envoy was under the care of his own physician.

THE TRIPURA PATRIKA is "glad to hear of the transfer and degradation of Mr. Harris, the Additional Judge of Commillah, as it will be much for the good of that place." Mr. Harris is a bad bargain. Has he forgotten his escapades at Dacca? We believe his degradation is due to a representation from the High Court.

A CHITTAGONG LETTER notices a remarkable instance of the fulfilment of a dream. A moulvie dreamt that he was dead, and that another moulvie was performing his funeral obsequies. Being a keen sportsman, the moulvie was organizing a shooting excursion next morning, but before setting out, he happened to relate the dream he had overheard to a pupil. The pupil dissuaded him from carrying out his intention, and the moulvie sat down to read his *Koran*. While thus engaged, he heard some deer barking in the distance. This was too much for our sportsman, so taking his guns and the pupil aforesaid he sallied forth. Not being able, however, to come up with the deer, the moulvie stretched himself on the ground and desired his companion to beat up the coverts. The young man proceeded on this errand and when far off fancying that he espied a deer, he fired at the object, but to his great dismay discovered that he had killed his tutor, who was lying on the ground, under a coverlet of colored cloth. Thus the dream had a remarkable and tragic fulfilment.

THE PEARLS now being fished up at Manaar are being sold by the Ceylon Government at from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per 1,000, or less than a penny a piece. The Government have realized Rs. 61,500 as their share from the oysters up to date.

THE NEWS comes from New South Wales to the effect that a motion was made in the local Parliament censuring the Governor for his lengthened absence from the Colony and not appointing a Lieutenant Governor. The motion was negatived by a large majority.

IN QUEENSLAND a Resolution has been passed by Government to the effect that Municipalities

are to be endowed henceforth out of the public treasury.

THE ICE COMPANIES of New York report that the ice harvest is over, and that they have stored all they need for the summer trade. The ice gathered, they say, is of splendid quality, from twelve to fourteen inches thick, and entirely free from snow. In the houses upon the Hudson one company has stored nearly 250,000 tons, and various other companies have gathered 120,000 tons. These companies have paid 137,000 dols. to collect the ice, and there have been over 4,000 men and boys and 500 horses engaged in the work.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR gives the following picture of Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada:

"No figure in the Dominion is more distinctive than the Governor-General. His judgment is invoked by contending Provinces, his despatches are read like Ministerial speeches, and whole communities crowd into any town where he may promise a speech. His behaviour is a marvel of tact and finesse, and yet he leaves the impression that he would have governed India as autocrat just as well as he governs the Dominion as Constitutional Vice-King. The fun is but the bubble which rises in the mind of Lord Dufferin, and we do not know which is the pleasanter to read—the grave appreciation, or the frolicsome, bantering satire. That Lord Dufferin dare express both, that he dare laugh aloud on a throne, and can laugh with hearty glee without displacing his ermine, seems to us his special differentia among the men now presiding over the world. Is there another one, emperor, king, viceroy, or colonial governor, who has even a laugh in him?"

Yes, there is, one, and he is Lord Lytton. He has a "laugh" in him and can also make others laugh.

TUESDAY, 3RD APRIL.

IT IS A SINGULAR coincidence that while the educated natives of India have been agitating for the holding of the competitive examination for Indian candidates for the Civil Service in India, Mr. George Trevelyan has been advocating in Parliament the extension of the competitive test to the Diplomatic Service. He moved the following Resolution in the House of Commons:

"That in the opinion of this House the principle of open competition for first appointments which prevails in the Army and in most of the public departments should be extended to the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service."

After some discussion, the House divided on the resolution when there were—Ayes, 102; noes, 159—majority against the resolution, 47.

MR. TREVELYAN thus defended the Indian competition-wallah:

If there was one department more than one of the Indian service in which the young men appointed under the new system had obtained brilliant success, it was in the foreign department. There was no more important diplomatic post in India than the position of Resident at the Court of Nepal. It was no light matter to conduct our relations with the most formidable of our Oriental allies; that nation of warriors who had over and over again proved their fighting qualities at our expense and for our benefit, and who were ruled over by that redoubtable soldier-Minister, who might without exaggeration be described as the Bismarck of the North of India. When our Government wished to lay its hand upon a diplomatist whom they could trust to hold his own with Jang Bahadur, they selected a gentleman who had entered the service by open competition. There were hon. members present who would remember his valued friend Mr. Wyllie, who, if he had lived, would no doubt have been an ornament to the House. Mr. Wyllie went out to Bombay among the first batch of competitors, and within ten years of his entrance into the service he had for some time the management of the Foreign Department of our Indian Empire, and he so conducted the high duties committed to his charge, that when he died he left as well-established a reputation for administrative ability as any man of recent years had acquired at the early age of 35. (Hear, hear.) But he left those behind him who were worthy to succeed him, and the post of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India—a post as highly paid and involving duties almost as critical as those of the Foreign Secretary in their own Cabinet—was occupied at that very moment by a gentleman who only twenty years ago entered the service by the gate of free competition—that gate which they were told they must not open for fear of having their European Diplomatic Service inundated with men unfit to perform functions exactly similar in kind to those which were performed to admiration by the competition civilians of India. (Hear.)

The compliments are well deserved.

IT IS REMARKABLE that Mr. Trevelyan in the House of Commons and Mr. Monomohun Ghose at the Calcutta Town Hall should have cited in support of their arguments the same passages from the report of the Indian Civil Service Committee of 1854 on the moral bearing of the competitive test. Mr. Trevelyan said:

"To quote the Report of the Indian Civil Service Committee of 1854—words in which hon. members would recognize the hand of a master of the English language—'Early superiority in science and literature generally indicates the existence of some qualities which are securities against vice—industry, self-denial, a taste for pleasures not sensual, a laudable desire of honorable destination, a still more laudable desire to

obtain the approbation of friends and relations. We therefore believe that the intellectual test which is about to be established will be found in practice to be also the best moral test which can be devised.' The experience of 20 years had amply borne out that fair and well-founded prophecy with regard to the junior members of our Indian Service."

But new theories are now in the ascendant in India, and this has been the case since a few natives have entered the service through the door of competition.

RESPECTING the Vice-regal residence at Simla Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question put by Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons, said, the only expenditure sanctioned by the Secretary of State in regard to the Viceroy's residence at Simla was expenditure rendered necessary on account of defective sanitary arrangements, which had caused serious illness in the household. The building was hired, and it had now been determined to spend a certain sum for a new residence. The original arrangement by which the Viceroy might reside at Simla had not been disturbed. The sum sanctioned is ten lacs of rupees!

MR. BAGEHOT, the well known editor of the *London Economist*, is dead. He was born at Langh-post in Somersetshire on 3rd February 1826, received his early education at University College, London, of which he was nominated a Fellow, and obtained the M. A. degree in the London University. He is the author of "the English Constitution," "Physics and Politics" and "Lombard Street," 4th edition, 1873. Mr. Bagehot was appointed editor of the *Economist* some years ago. He was a close thinker and clever writer.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH APRIL.

THE LEADER applies happily the moral of an Indian anecdote to Sir John Strachey's position regarding the cotton duties. Our contemporary writes: "Once upon a time an Indian potentate, little used to brook contradiction, being displeased with a certain learned man about his court insolently commanded him, on penalty of death, to teach an ass to speak. The pundit accepted the charge, but ventured to observe that, as it took a year to teach a child and two years to teach a grown person, a donkey would need at least three years. To this stipulation no objection was made, provided the ass were really made to speak at the end of that time. Thereupon the pundit returned home with a light heart, remarking that in three years many things might happen. He himself might die, which would settle the question so far as he was concerned; or the king might die, which would also bring the experiment to an end; or the very donkey might die, and in that case the lesson must cease perforce. So with the cotton duties. Putting death aside as a vulgar factor with which no one cares to have anything to do, there is a chance that Lord Salisbury may be removed from the India Office, and even from the Ministry; or Lord Lytton may return to a diplomatic career; or the—that is, the Finance Minister may throw up his office in sheer disappointment at not being able to carry out his "great reform." Any one of these changes and chances may relieve India from the peril of being postponed to Manchester." But we wish the "Donkey" in the story a long and prosperous life!

THE GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL case regarding the jurisdiction of the High Court over the Kasia and Jaintia Hills has been decided by a Full Bench of the Court. The majority of the judges hold that Act XXII of 1869 does not bar the jurisdiction of the Court. We hope the morning papers will publish this important judgment.

ACCORDING to a German writer on Egypt as it is, that country both flows with milk and honey and swarms with locusts, in the shape of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Not only are the Pashas McKillop and Gordon all powerful in their own spheres, but the best departmental posts are occupied by the countrymen of those two officials, not one of whom will condescend to take less than 800*l.* a-year, while every one is prudent enough to ensure his salary being paid in advance. The moment, too, he establishes himself, he finds berths for his nephews, cousins, and poor relations generally. Egypt bids fair to become soon another Anglo-India.

IT IS STATED that out of about eighty members who were returned to the House of Commons three

years ago, upwards of twenty have been induced to resign their seats from financial considerations.

It is ARRANGED that His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse will leave Bombay by the mail steamer of the 30th April, from which date Sir Richard Temple will reign as Governor of Bombay. Sir Richard Temple had intended to give a flying visit to Calcutta before assuming charge of his high office in Bombay, but the famine presses, and he cannot therefore leave his post.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the German Empire in mentioning the despatch of an English man-of-war for the protection of German subjects, who had suffered ill-treatment in Nicaragua, says:—"The readiness with which England intervened with her naval power in behalf of Germans at a place where German ships of war were not immediately available, is worthy of all our thanks. The principle of solidarity between friendly Powers with regard to the mutual protection of their subjects in distant lands has thereby been again confirmed."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE pronounces the following judgment upon Sir John Strachey's Budget:

"Sir John Strachey will greatly deceive himself if he conceives that his first budget has been a success except as to its being the most worthy and complicated statement that has yet emanated from the Financial Department. Sir Richard Temple when Finance Minister 'chastised us with whips,' but Sir John Strachey 'chastises us with scorpions,' and 'makes confusion worse confounded.'"

But the writer forgets that according to the author of the Budget it was a prose work of imagination.

THURSDAY, 5TH APRIL.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Babu Bhola-nath Doss, Executive Engineer, Dhubri, is doing excellent work. He has lately finished the construction of the trunk road from Dhubri to Gowhaty at a cost of Rs. 2 lacs, or Rs. 70,000 less than the original estimate, and yet we are frequently told that native officers are not fit to be entrusted with responsible work involving large outlay.

ACCORDING to a correspondent at Deoghur Babu Amritlal Munshi, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Charitable dispensary at that station is so universally popular and his services are so much valued by the people that his transfer, which we hear has been ordered, will be a public calamity for the place.

THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT appears in the Assam Gazette:

"To let furnished at Shillong for the season. Hill-side, containing sitting rooms, three bed rooms, and five bath rooms and two dressing rooms with usual out offices, Stabling and coach house. Rent Rs. 1,000.
Apply to Captain Williams, Shillong."

We are told that under Government Rules Captain T. J. Williams received an advance from Government for the construction of the house for his own use, to be repaid in 24 monthly instalments. Our correspondent, who draws attention to this advertisement, asks, whether it is open to an officer, who builds a house under such conditions, to let it for rent.

WE CANNOT understand on what principle promotion is given to officers, who are officially censured for high-handed proceedings. The other day we published a judgment of the High Court strongly censuring Mr. Clay of Sylhet, and we see that he has been promoted to a Judgeship. The other Mr. Clay, who we believe is of the Rajshayee Dog case notoriety, has also been promoted to a higher grade. Mr. Damant, who was lately fined Rs. 500 for causing a Pleader of Cachar to be pulled by the ear, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills District. This is the way our Government takes notice of the arbitrary conduct of its officers.

WE HAVE received three issues of a new law publication called the *Legal Companion* issued by the Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue. We have seen the opinion of several Mofussil officers competent to judge its merits, and we fully endorse it. It is a useful publication.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Hooghly:

We are going to lose another of our worthy judges. Baboo George Prasad Ghose, Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah resigning from April next, the famous 55 year's rule compelling him to retire from Government service. I hear he applied for further extension of time, but that his application was not granted. So he is going to be pensioned off. In him we lose a worthy and conscientious judge, a sincere friend and a kind patron. His obliging manners captivated every body, and no one had the slightest reason to be dissatisfied with him. Rumour is busy with conjectures as to who would be his probable successor, some saying that Baboo Dugunther Biswas from Baridwan will succeed to him, others that Mr. Hallet of the Bengal Civil Service, would take his place. The last named gentleman has been appointed to a District Judgeship, and hence it is pretty certain that Baboo Biswas will be the next Small Cause Court Judge here.

I believe your readers are already aware of the late collision in the E. I. E. line, between two goods trains, near the Murga Station. It appears that on the morning of Tuesday the 22nd

of March, (it being a very foggy morning) the 27 down goods train arrived at Murga, at about 2-15 P.M., and halted there for the purpose of detaching 2 waggons there. After the work was finished and just as the train was ready to start the 0 goods down train, which was ten minutes in rear of the first train came up and collided with the above train, smashing the rear waggons and the brake of the front train. I do not know who was to blame in the matter, but there were prosecutions instituted by the Railway Company before Sir William Herschell, Bart. Magistrate of Hooghly, against Raj Kristo Roy, Assistant Station Master of Murga, who was on duty at the time, and one Baker, who was driver of the 0 goods down train. They were charged under section 25 of Act XVIII. of 1854, for wilful neglect of duty, the Assistant Station Master for not laying the fog-signal, to warn the next train of danger. Mr. Rochford of the Government Railway Police conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Railway Company, and Babu Mohendra Chandra Mitra M.A., B.L. Pleader, defended the Assistant Station Master Raj Kristo Roy. Baker being undefended. The case was heard for two days, viz., on the 27th and 29th of March. The Magistrate after hearing the defence, which was very ably conducted by Baboo Mohendra Chandra, discharged the Assistant Station Master but sentenced the other defendant to one month's imprisonment.

A GRADUATE SAYS:

Babu Bepin Behari Gupta is appointed to be an Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College. The Babu was first at all the University Examinations, and often complimented by the Professor who taught him, for his intelligence. The late Mr. Thwaites of the Hooghly College, from which he matriculated, used to speak of him as "an extraordinary lad." Our thanks are due to Mr. Sutcliffe for the encouragement he offers to the University Graduates."

FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL.

LUCKNOW has obtained in the person of Dr. Galloway a victory over Mr. Roberts, the Billiard Champion. It is proposed to give a suitable testimonial to Dr. Galloway, which will bear this inscription: "Lucknow's Gift to Dr. Galloway in commemoration of his victory over Mr. Roberts, Junior Champion Billiard Player. Lucknow, February 27th 1877."

MR. SUTCLIFFE, the Director of Public Instruction, paid a visit to Berhampore lately with a view to raise subscriptions for the support of the local College. A meeting was held, at which the local notabilities mustered strong. Great hope of success is entertained.

THE MORNING POST is informed from Constantinople that the Porte has given Mr. Valentine Baker a *carte blanche* to frame a scheme for the organization of a gendarmerie of 60,000 men, in which foreign officers will be employed.

AN ENGLISH PAPER states that the German Government has made an arrangement for the purchase of a shipbuilding yard on the Clyde. Another paper says that one of the largest of the Sheffield steel manufacturing concerns is now engaged in the execution of a very large order for bayonet steel on account of the Russian Government, and another local house is executing an order for the same Government in another class of warlike materials.

APPROPOS of the working of the rule of the bare subsistence wage the Collector of Sholapore writes: "There is a reluctance on the part of the officers in charge of talukas to give a decided opinion on the effect of the low rate of Civil wages." Whence this reluctance? The subordinate officers dare not go in the teeth of the declared opinion of the Government.

A FEARFUL DACOITY is reported from Mysore. The women are said to have been shamefully outraged and tortured, one man was burnt to death, and the dacoits (Sugalis) departed with, Rs. 2,000 worth of jewels and cash. Sixteen of the gang were arrested at their camp in a jungle near the town of Poonganoor, and were put in *hajat*. On the night of the 20th ultimo there were four police constables, a paid taliary, and a warder on duty, yet strange to add, the gang of dacoits in the central ward of the jail at Poonganoor succeeded in breaking a hole from inside in the solid heavy roof of the jail, and nine out of the sixteen men escaped.

WE CONGRATULATE Raja Promothanath Rai Bahadur of Dighaputtia on his appointment to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The Raja is a large landholder, intelligent, and public-spirited. His local knowledge will doubtless be of great service to the Council. He is a fruit of the Wards' Institution, Calcutta.

SATURDAY, 7TH APRIL.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Jonye:

"We had plenty of rains and hails accompanied by a storm last night. The weather is unseasonable. We feel very cold in the morning. The mangoes have suffered a good deal, and we don't expect to get a bumper crop of this delicious fruit this year. Sickness is not rare; some of the neighbouring villages are afflicted with the feld disease—cholera. The cause is, as we find, want of good drinking water. The tanks are being fast dried up. We no more hear any thing about the excavation of the Sarassaty. Mr. Pellet who used to take some interest in sanitation and improvement, has been transferred to Howrah. Sir William has returned to his charge, he is a good man but he is somewhat capricious and fitful in his energy" and rather plays himself into the hands of a few pet subordinates.

"Our rich and respected neighbour Babu Hem Chandra Mookerjee has been indulging in the luxury of doing good, which deserves mention. The other day he generously relieved a poor Brahmin, by paying off his debt, for which he was incarcerated by his merciless creditor. There was a peculiarity in the circumstances of the case which I should not omit to mention, and which is painful to narrate. The poor man's wife, and his two children were severely ailing, when he was arrested and dragged into the jail, and there was nobody in his house to take care of the unfortunate creatures. The Babu on hearing this, immediately sent a man with money to the Munsiff's Court, there was the inevitable 'laws delay,' but the poor debtor got his release the next day, after the payment of the money. Long may Babu Hem Chandra live and do such kind acts."

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Lakhinarain Bose, Assistant Surgeon in charge of the North Suburban Hospital. This Hospital owed its existence chiefly to his exertions. He was put in charge of the temporary Pauper Hospital at Chitpore during the famine of 1866-67, and with the support of Sir Stuart Hogg, Mr. Davies, Dr. Naylor, Mr. Harvey, and the late Babu Kaliprosunno Sing, the Paikpara Rajas, and other native gentlemen succeeded in making the Hospital a permanent institution, and also in obtaining for it a local habitation. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has conferred on Khan Bahadur, Bahadur Sher Khan, the title of Nawab, in consideration of his services in connection with the measures recently adopted against the Kohat Pass Afreedeers.

THE FOLLOWING is the result of the last opium sale:

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Bahar	2,085	1,360	1,285	1,297-13 5	27,06,000
Benares	1,915	1,370	1,215	1,292-9 6	23,60,425

THE CALCUTTA correspondent of the *Pioneer* is informed that the explanation vouchsafed by Sir John Strachey at the second meeting of the Council when the Budget Statement was made, was in consequence of a written protest delivered to the Viceroy signed by Sir Henry Norman, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, and Sir Edward Bayley. We believe this protest was entered because Sir John had exceeded the instructions, which he took when he submitted his draft-budget to the Cabinet.

THE PEKIN GAZETTE of the 1st February contains an imperial decree, the first of the kind ever issued, enjoining religious toleration, with special reference to Christian proselytism, upon the Provincial Governments throughout the Empire. It is attributed to the influence of Li Hung Chang, the negotiator of the Chefoo treaty, and is said to be owing to the Margary affair. It is the first spontaneous recognition by the Chinese Government of the rights of native Christians.

A QUESTION was asked by Mr. Gourley in the House of Commons about the honors conferred in commemoration of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. In reply Lord George Hamilton said:

"The principle on which honours were distributed at the recent proclamation of the Queen's new title was that which had been always observed on similar occasions. The Government selected those who, in their opinion, were most entitled to the distinction. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In that duty the Viceroy was assisted by the local governors and other officials. He hoped no dissatisfaction had resulted, but, of course, there might be some heartburnings, as there always would be when the would-be recipients of honours were more numerous than the honours to be conferred. (Laughter.) All the chiefs attended by invitation. As soon as the accounts of the cost were received they would be presented to the House. The last estimate was that the net cost would be £65,000 on the revenues of India, £23,000 of which was provided for by the military budget for the year. On the other hand, there had been a considerable increase in some of the receipts, and he hoped that when both sides of the accounts were received it would be found that, owing to the judicious arrangements of the Viceroy, a great political object had been attained at a very small cost. (Cheers)"

THE BENGAL GAZETTE has the following about Mr. Winter, the Joint Magistrate of Jessore, who lately accused Babu Denonath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Khooluis, of "a spirit of partizanship" in Mr. Rainey's case:

"Now Mr. Winter is an officer to whose finding in a case like this we attach very little weight. This gentleman was in charge of the Sub-division of City Moorshedabad in 1874 and 1875, where he bade fair to rival Mr. Kirkwood until he was checked by a Civil suit instituted against him by one Bangadhar Mahata. The Subordinate Judge of Moorshedabad commented strongly on the grave irregularities of Mr. Winter's procedure; but as according to law, the bona fides of a Judge or Magistrate acting in a judicial capacity is always to be presumed, until very strong proof of malice is produced to rebut the presumption, Mr. Winter was not cast in damages for unnecessarily harassing Bangadhar Mahata. We believe we are not uncharitable in asserting that since the institution of Bangadhar Mahata's suit, if not from an earlier period, Mr. Winter bears no good will towards Natives generally and Native officers especially."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 29th March.—The Cabinet Council to-day resolved favorably to consider the counter proposals made by Russia and to sign the Protocol but on the understanding that England would regard it as not binding in case of the failure on the part of Russia to demobilise her forces.

28th.—Mr. Layard has been temporarily appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople. The *Morning Post* states that the protocol will be shortly signed on the basis of a simultaneous disarmament by Russia.

1st April.—Government signed the Russian protocol yesterday afternoon. This revives the prospect of an agreement between the Porte and Montenegro.

2nd.—The Amended Russian Protocol was signed by the Foreign office on Saturday: by the Earl of Derby for England, Count Mensbrea for Italy, Count Schouvaloff for Russia, Count Munster for Germany, Marquis Harcourt for France and Count Beust for Austro Hungary. Derby declared that the validity of the Protocol was dependant on the conclusion of the treaty of peace between Turkey and Montenegro and disarming Russia and Turkey. Schouvaloff declared that Russia consents to demobilise and receive an envoy from the Porte to negotiate mutual disarmament provided peace concluded with Turkey. Montenegro and Turkey disposed to disarm and manifest earnest wish to execute internal reforms. The Times and the Ministerial Journals approve the action of Government but dwell upon the uncertainty surrounding question. Everything they say depends upon the sincerity of Russia. Daily News writes in a spirit of ridicule about the proceedings.

6th.—The text of the Russian protocol has been published. It recognises the necessity of maintaining European concert, and favors the rectification of the Montenegrin frontier. It invites the Porte to replace its arms on a peace footing, and takes cognizance of the promises of reforms, and hopes for their energetic execution, which Ambassadors of the six guaranteeing Powers at Constantinople will watch, and if disappointed Great Powers will consider together the best means of securing the well-being of the Christians in Turkey and general peace.

Constantinople, 30th March.—The Turkish deputies have voted an address in reply to the speech from the throne. The address opposes territorial claims, and approves the rejection of proposals made by the powers at the Conference.

4th April.—It is rumoured that the Porte sends a note to the Powers, treating the protocol as assailing the dignity of the Ottoman Empire.

5th.—The Porte is displeased with the terms of the proposed protocol, and will probably refuse immediate disarmament. The Montenegrin delegates maintain their demand. Great uncertainty exists.

Berlin, 3rd April.—Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation which the Emperor refuses to accept, but has granted him prolonged leave of absence from his duties. The resignation is attributed to a dispute with General Stosch, Minister of Marine, who has also tendered his resignation which the Emperor refuses to accept.

4th.—It is semi-officially denied that Prince Bismarck has resigned. Overwork has caused his temporary retirement.

THE LEADER bids fair to restore to the Indian Press the name, which Sir Charles Napier gave it. Whatever the shortcomings of the Indian Press of the present day, it has outlived the era of gross personalities and vulgar abuse, but the editor of the Leader, who drank of the old fountain, has not evidently forgotten his taste. We have a proof of this in the last number of the paper, which contains a virulent personal attack upon us for venturing to criticize the last annual report of the Health-Officer of Calcutta. The writer is welcome to heap upon us as much low abuse as he likes, for it shews his own nature, and does not in the least affect us. Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrang. We are accustomed to give and take—if we hit we of course expect to be hit back, but when a journalist descends to low personalities he places himself beyond the pale of respectable journalism. As to how far we were justified in saying that the present Commissioners have not opposed sanitary improvement and that the Health-Officer's complaint is wholly without foundation we appeal to the extracts, which we give elsewhere from the official records of the Municipality. We are much obliged to our generous contemporary for his kind estimate of our ability and influence, but we hope he will excuse us if we remind him that it was he who when driving another coach some six or seven years ago had the frankness to acknowledge that he "surrendered to us at discretion." Even last week, though differing from us on the question of Bengal's contribution to the imperial exchequer, he was good enough to say that the Patriot was generally "just and well-informed." What could have affected his temper so much in the course of a single week as to make him so rabid and violent? He seems to be a friend of Dr. Payne, and the good doctor will do a real service to him and the public if he will kindly take charge of him. This is only the beginning of April, and if this rabid writer goes on without proper and effective treatment, it may be a serious matter.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has appointed Babu Judunnath Ghose, Assistant Surgeon and Teacher of the Nagpore Medical School, to act as Civil Surgeon of Sewni, a second class district in Central India, and another Native Assistant Surgeon to be Civil Surgeon of Bhandara. These are the first appointments of the kind made in that part of the country.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department for 1875-76. 2. The Vedarthayatra or an attempt to interpret the Vedas. Vol. X. No. 10. 3. Health Resorts during Sick Leave.—By Rob. Temple Wright M. D. F. R. C. S. Civil Surgeon, Jessore. 4. Tagore Law Lectures—1875-76. The Law of Mortgage in India. By Rashbehary Ghose, M. A. Tagore Law Professor. 5. The Calcutta Review. No. 128, for April 1877. 6. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, January No. 1, 1877. 7. The Indian Student. Vol. 1, No. 2. 8. The Sixth Annual Report of the National Indian

Association 1876. 9. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 75, March 1877. 10. Kayasth Kowstava or history and origin of the Kayasthas being reprint of the treatise by the late Rajnarain Mitter. 11. Messrs. Scott & Co's Monthly Stock and Price list of Presses, Types &c. for April 1877. 12. The Anglo-Indian Commercial Advertiser, No. 79, February 1877. 13. Samaveda Sanghita. Edited and translated into Bengali. By Brahamabharata Samodhyaya. 14. Chemistry in Bengali. By Rajkrishna Chowdry. 15. Money Matters in Bengali. By the same author.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Sree-kunto Mullick, Pleader, District Court, 24-Pergunnahs, on the night of the 20th ultimo. He was one of the leaders of the district bar, and was much esteemed. A correspondent says "there was not another pleader in the local bar, who conducted so many cases gratis to help the poor."

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar on Thursday the 12th April next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Fundamental Phenomena of Electricity.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association. Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers pre-paying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—Annas 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.
Honorary Secretary

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1877.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CABUL.

WITH the death of the Cabul Envoy the negotiations going on between our Government and the Ameer have come to an end. Speculation is rife as to what will be the next stage of this interesting drama. The history of our relations with Cabul is marked with some important events. At the beginning of the present century the Doorani empire extending from Herat to Cashmere and Balkh to Sind, which had been built up by Ahmed Shah Abdula, was in the hands of his grandson Zuman Shah. The first British mission was sent to Cabul in 1808, headed by Mr. Elphinstone. Shah Suja was then the ruler of Cabul. At that time Franco-phobia was the ruling passion. It was believed that the French nation contemplated an invasion of India through Affgansthan in concert with Persia. The object of the British Mission was an alliance with Affgansthan for mutual defence. This mission, says Mr. Aitchison, was well received, and it resulted in the conclusion of a Treaty of alliance, which was ratified by Lord Minto on 17th June 1809. It was understood that the stipulations of the second Article rendered incumbent on the British Government to assist Shah Suja only in the event of an attack by the French and Persians for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of their confederacy, but not if Persia alone should invade Affgansthan without such a purpose, or in consequence of former enmity or recent disputes. Mr. Elphinstone had scarcely left Cabul ere Shah Suja was driven out by Shah Mahmood with the aid of Futteh Khan. Wandering about for some years the sport of fortune, now a captive in Cashmere, now the prisoner of Runjeet Sing at Lahore, in September 1816 Shah Suja found an asylum in the British territories at Loodhiana. In the meantime Futteh Khan Barukzai, who was the chief support of Shah Mahmood's power, having incurred the jealousy of that monarch, was blinded and slain. The death of Futteh Khan roused the vengeance of the Barukzai clan. Of the twenty brothers of Futteh Khan, one of the youngest, Dost Mahomed Khan, was foremost in avenging his murder. Shah Mahmood was driven from all his dominions, except Herat, the whole of Affgansthan was parcelled out among the Barukzai brothers, and in the confusion consequent on this revolution, Balkh was seized by the Chief of Bokhara, the Derajat by Runjeet Sing, and the outlying

province of Sind assumed independence. In the partition of Affgansthan, Ghuzni fell to the share of Dost Mahomed, but he soon established his supremacy at Cabul also, and thus became the most powerful of the Barukzai Sirdars, Shah Suja, who had still a strong party in Cabul, had never lost hopes of recovering his kingdom. With this view, having concluded a Treaty with Runjeet Sing in 1833, he marched through Sind where he defeated the Ameer, and advanced on Candahar, which he temporarily occupied. Here he was signally defeated by Dost Mahomed, and he fled again in dismay to his asylum at Loodhiana. During the distractions consequent on these events, Runjeet Sing possessed himself of the valley of Peshawar. Roused by the aggressions of the Sikhs, Dost Mahomed resolved on declaring a religious war on them. He assumed the title of Ameer-ool-Mominin, Commander of the Faithful, and called on all true followers of the Prophet to join in his expedition. With an immense army he advanced to the Peshwar valley, but Runjeet Sing sowed treason in the camp, and the army melted away. Thus Peshawar was lost to the Ameer. It had long been the policy of the British Government to raise a barrier in Persia to the invasion of India by France or Russia from the West, and no means had been spared to increase the influence of the British at the Court of Teheran. By her conquests in the north, however, resulting in the Treaty of Toorkomanshi in 1828, Russia was enabled to obtain an ascendancy in Persia, which she employed to encourage the claims of the Shah to sovereignty over Herat and Western Affgansthan. When, in 1838, the Persian army appeared before Herat, Dost Mahomed was not disinclined to welcome a power from which he expected support in his designs against the Sikhs and his attempts to recover Peshwar. Meanwhile Lord Auckland had sent a mission to Cabul under Captain Burnes. The mission was professedly a commercial one, but had also in view the checking of the advance of Persia and the establishment of peace between the Ameer and Runjeet Sing. Dost Mahomed, however, was unable to obtain from the Envoy the assurance which he had hoped for of the good offices of the British Government in procuring the restoration of Peshawar, and he therefore turned to the Russians, from whom he hoped to obtain greater advantages than from an English alliance. The policy of the British Government to preserve the independence of Affgansthan was thus threatened with defeat. It was believed that Shah Suja would be welcomed by a powerful party in Cabul, to whom the Barukzai rule was odious. The restoration of the exiled monarch was resolved on, and with this object the tripartite Treaty of June 1838 between the British Government, Runjeet Sing and Shah Suja, was executed. On the 8th of May 1839, Shah Suja was crowned at Candahar, and shortly afterwards Dost Mahomed surrendered himself, and was brought down as a prisoner of State. The welcome, however, which was expected for Shah Suja from the people, was not given. He was supported entirely by British bayonets. Insurrections soon broke out, which were headed by Mahomed Akbar, the second son of Dost Mahomed, and which ended in the destruction of the British army at Cabul and the murder of Shah Suja. The memory of these disasters is still fresh in the minds of the Indian public; they were, however, retrieved by Generals Pollock and Nott, who, with avenging armies, forced their way, the one by the Khyber Pass, and the other from Candahar by Ghuzni, to Cabul. Having vindicated the honor of the British arms, the British army evacuated Affgansthan, Dost Mahomed was released and permitted to return to Cabul, and the Affghans were left to form any Government they might choose. During the second Punjab War, Dost Mahomed descended from Cabul, and re-occupied the Peshawar valley, but after the final overthrow of the Sikhs at the battle of Goojrat, the Ameer fled back beyond the Khyber on the approach of the British troops. For several years thereafter there was no intercourse between the British Government and the Ameer, but the Ameer did not cease to incite the hill tribes on the Peshawar Frontier to annoy the British Government by perpetual hostilities. In 1850 the Ameer annexed Balkh to his dominions. In 1854, finding himself weakened by the antagonism of his

brothers in Candahar, and by the interference of Persia, he deputed his son, Gholam Hyder Khan, to Peshwar, where, in March 1855, a Treaty was concluded, stipulating that there should be peace between the British Government and the Ameer, that each would respect the territories of the other, and that the friends and enemies of the British Government should be the friends and enemies of Cabul. After the conclusion of this treaty the Ameer claimed certain lands on our frontier which our Government restored to him. In 1856 when Persia threatened Herat an Agreement was made between our Government and the Ameer, confirming the Treaty of 1855, and arranging for the payment of a subsidy by the British Government to the Ameer, to enable him to strengthen his frontier, and for the deputation of British Officers to Candahar, during the continuance of the Persian war, to see that the subsidy was appropriated to the object in view, as well as for the residence at Cabul and Peshawar respectively of a Native Envoy of the British and Cabul Governments. On the death of Dost Mahomed our Government supported the claim of the present Ameer to succession. It will be thus seen that the Ameer of Cabul is under deep obligation to our Government. But Russian intrigue is apparently working mischief, and the Ameer is restless. Our Government we must confess has not been sufficiently alive to its own interests. It had hitherto completely shut its eyes to the progress of events in Central Asia. It took no means to keep itself well informed of what was going on. If it had in 1856 insisted upon the location of a British Agent at Cabul we dare say the point would have been conceded, but our Government stipulated for the deputation of British officers to Candahar, Herat, and Balk, but deliberately eschewed Cabul. Even at these outlying stations it did not continue the British officers. It engaged to keep a native agent at Cabul, but a native officer in such a trying position could not obviously be of much service. He could not be expected to maintain the prestige of his Government, while any insult offered to him would be reflected upon it. On the other hand Lord Lawrence during the Mutinies was so much alarmed about the Frontier that he gave a sort of assurance to the Ameer that the British Government would never station a British Resident in his capital. The Punjab statesman went further and proposed to the Government of India the abandonment of the Frontier districts to the Frontier tribes, but Lord Canning was firm and would not entertain any such proposal.

Then came the meeting of Lord Mayo and Shere Ali at Amballa. It was a propitious interview. The Ameer was alarmed at the aggressions of Russia, and sought for the protection and assistance of the British Government. Lord Mayo at this nick of time gave a hearty response to the desire of the Ameer to meet His Excellency, and although the general results of this interview were satisfactory, certain omission were made for which our Government we fear will have to pay some day dearly. While our Government agreed to assist the Ameer to the arms, ammunitions and money, it did not exact any *quid pro quo*. In fact it offered a subsidy to the Ameer without any adequate return. And while our Government has been faithfully keeping its word, what has been its gain? It literally knows nothing about what is going in Central Asia or in the Court of the Ameer; it has no appreciable influence in Cabul; the Afghans are apparently laughing in their sleeves, while their ruler is extorting bribes from our Government. This we fear is our true position in reference to Cabul. Lord Lytton wanted to put an end to this humiliating position, but he has been balked. The time is not propitious. Russia seems to have established its influence at Cabul, and the Ameer does not apparently care for us. As we had predicted before Russia has been playing a double game; it threatens Turkey and Afghanistan at the same time. The Ameer has got alarmed, and has greatly increased his forces. He also wanted to create a Jihad among his subjects, but has failed in his attempt. The Ameer knows well that in the British Government he has the best friend, but he also knows that it will not attack his territory, while Russia is almost at his doors. If he can keep Russia in good

humour, he can afford to condemn the British, and possibly acting from this feeling, he has treated the overtures of our Government with a hauteur and indifference, which are certainly provoking. The present attitude of the Ameer is partly due to the mistake of Lord Lawrence in giving him an assurance that a British Resident shall not be posted at Cabul, and the timid foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone who took no note of Russian advance in Central Asia, but on the contrary openly acknowledged Russia's right of conquest. The result is that Russia has got a footing from which she cannot be dislodged. Now, what is our prospect? Our Government desires peace; it does not seek extension of territory; but it cannot allow disturbances on its frontier. Suppose Afghanistan takes to the aggressive, and gives us trouble on the frontier, we must retaliate, and who knows that this retaliation may not involve us in a war with Russia, for the reader may rest assured that if Afghanistan comes into an armed collision with us, it will not dare do so without the co-operation, or direct encouragement of Russia. But the aspect of domestic affairs in Cabul happily does not favour an aggressive policy on the part of the Ameer. He has raised an army, which he has not means to maintain; the pay of his soldiers is in arrear; his failure in raising a jihad shews the diminution of his influence with his subjects; his council is divided, and his death we fear will be a signal for a revolution—a war of succession. Situated as he is, he is certainly not in a position to act on the aggressive, but who knows how things may take their course? The problem before Lord Lytton is difficult and embarrassing; we sympathize with his Lordship in his distressing inheritance of complications and troubles, but we have confidence in his judgment, good sense, diplomatic skill and firmness, and we make no doubt that under his pilotage the vessel of the State will glide through the waters safe.

THE DEBATE ON THE CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

THE Civil Procedure Bill has passed into law. We noticed in our last some of the amendments made. The most important amendment carried in Committee of the whole Council was the omission of the section withdrawing the power of the Munsif and Subordinate Judge to try suits against the Government and public officers without the sanction of the District Judge. As we stated last week this amendment was moved by the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore. The question was not simply legal, but had a political tinge about it. It does not comport with the dignity of some of our civilian magnets to appear before a Munsif as defendants in suits, the real issue of which may be the legality of their executive proceedings, and hence we believe the move to deprive the Native Judges of their existing jurisdiction. A more ill-judged and unjust measure could not have been proposed than this. It amounted to a declaration that the Government had no confidence in the judgment and impartiality of the Munsif and Subordinate Judge in matters in which either itself or its own officers were interested, and that in the face of the opinion reiterated by Government, the High Court, and other authorities that this body of public officers had vastly improved of late years in efficiency and character, so much so that some of them were considered even superior to District Judges. The array of authorities cited by the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore on this point was a too bitter pill to swallow; still we find that there was a close fight in the Council on the subject. Sir John Strachey made himself the exponent of the party of officials, who advocated vigour beyond the law, and he thus expressed himself:

"As a rule, in civilized countries, it was the best safeguard against the arbitrary acts of Government to give all courts of law power to decide cases in which the Government was concerned. But that rule did not apply to India, where the people were unable to realize the idea of a Government being put into court. Here a strong Executive Government was essentially necessary, and to give power to a petty court, to call into question the acts of the Executive Government, was neither right nor politic. Personally, he was of opinion that the poor little section to which objection had been taken should have been stronger and more precise in its language than it was."

Certainly it was not "right or politic" to call into question at a "petty court" the acts of the Executive Government. But whom did this "petty court" represent?—the Crown. Whom did the Executive Government represent?—the Crown. And what did the Crown represent?—Law. And if the Executive Government or its officers broke the law, they are not to be amenable to the ordinary courts of law, because the officers who presided over these courts were humble in the position! Could anything be more illogical, illiberal, and ungracious than this argument of the Financial Member of the Council? Happily there was one in the Council who at once hit the nail on the right point. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor said, "by the terms of the section as it stood, not only were all the munsifs, but also all the subordinate judges, placed under a ban, and it was really a very serious thing for a Government to say that its officers were not officers competent enough to try its own cases, although they were perfectly competent to try other cases." With reference to the scandals alluded to by Mr. Cockerell His Honor said, "that he had caused search to be instituted in all the public records for a great many years past, and had found but two cases which might come under that designation. The first was the case of a munsif who, acting as it remembered, under the advice of the district judge, had ordered the arrest of an assistant magistrate. In the second case there was a dispute between the munsif and the revenue officer, and it was eventually decided in the High Court that the munsif was right, and the revenue officer wrong. In conclusion, His Honor would say that he failed to see that any good and sufficient reason had been brought forward for the retention of the section, and he would therefore support the amendment." We wish some member had reminded the Council of the still greater scandal committed by a district magistrate, who had issued a warrant against a munsif and on his non-appearance actually went over to the munsif's court, and seized the officer's person for disobeying his order. Suppose this case had been made a ground for depriving all district magistrates of jurisdiction over native judicial officers for criminal offences, what would Mr. Cockerell have said? As we shewed from the report of the Legal Remembrancer last week the so-called scandals are simply the creations of the heated brains of some over-zealous officers. His Excellency the Viceroy gave his vote in favour of the amendment, which in fact carried it, as the Council was equally divided, and in doing so His Excellency said, "the opinions of the Council were so nicely balanced and so narrowly divided that the amendment was only carried by a single vote: and that vote I believe was my own. I gave it because I thought my hon'ble friend had established his contention, that we have before us no sufficient evidence to justify us in withdrawing from a very painstaking body of judicial officers functions which they have hitherto exercised with promising intelligence and discretion." His Excellency has thus saved the Government from a huge scandal.

We are sorry that the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore withdrew his amendments about the Collector clauses of the Bill as they are called. He had fought out his views on this subject ably and boldly in Select Committee; this Sir Arthur Hobhouse acknowledged in his opening speech; he said "he (Sir Arthur) knew that whatever could be said on that subject would be said by his friend Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore; for in committee he had supported the view of the objectors with great ability and acuteness, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse must also add with equal feeling and moderation." Possibly the warnings, which Sir Arthur Hobhouse had given, had in the words of His Excellency the Viceroy in reference to another subject, "intimidated him in the ear." He had no hope of carrying the amendments, as the Government seemed to be determined to carry the innovations made, and this consideration possibly led the Maharaja to draw in his horn. We do not regret this step, for it doubtless strengthened his position in the other matter. But the Maharaja's withdrawal left the ground clear for Sir Edward Bayley, who carried all those objectionable clauses, which had been thrown out by the Select Committee. As the Maharaja Jotendro-

mohun Tagore said, "if the Collector were to step in and order the judgment-debtor to repay his debt by instalments spreading over twenty years, and that too without interest, it might be a great blessing to the debtor, but it would be absolute ruin to the honest creditor. It would be reversing the principle of the maxim, "Be just before you are generous." If this amendment were carried, the Collector would be empowered to be generous at a sacrifice of justice. Besides this, he was not sure whether the amendment, if passed, would be altogether a boon to the class for whose benefit it was intended. The greater the obstacles thrown in the way of the execution of decrees, the more stringent would be the conditions imposed by the money-lenders to cover the risk which they would have to run." But the Council was not in a mood to listen to the language of common sense. Even the well-balanced mind of His Excellency the Viceroy was slightly turned. His Excellency propounded a strange theory of political economy. He said:

My hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey most properly and appropriately vindicated the science of political economy from much of the nonsense we so often hear put forth in its name. Political Economy is simply that science which enables us to understand and to practise the laws which govern the creation and accumulation of wealth. But it has nothing whatever to do with the laws which govern the distribution of wealth.

Now, what does the science of political economy teach? The first English writer on the Science, Adam Smith, says: "Political economy, considered as a branch of the science of statesman or legislator proposes two distinct objects; first, to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people, or more properly to enable them to provide such a revenue or subsistence for themselves, and secondly to supply the State or commonwealth with a revenue sufficient for the public services. It proposes to enrich both the people and the sovereign." And can this object be attained without a "distribution" of wealth? Does the "accumulation of wealth" in a few hands fulfil the great laws of the science of political economy? Let us see what other writers on political economy say. "Four, enquiries," says James Mill, "are comprehended in this science, and they are as follows: 1st.—What are the laws, which regulate the production of commodities: 2ndly.—What are the laws, according to which the commodities, produced by the laborers of the community, are distributed: 3rdly.—What are the laws, according to which commodities are exchanged for one another. 4thly.—What are the laws, which regulate consumption." The still greater son of this great man, John Stuart Mill, writes: "Writers on political economy profess to teach, or to investigate, the nature of Wealth and the laws of its production and distribution: including, directly or remotely, the operation of all the causes by which the condition of mankind, or of any society of human beings, in respect to this universal object of human desires is made prosperous or the reverse." John Stuart Mill devotes a whole book to the subject of the distribution of wealth. In this book he observes:

We cannot alter the alternate properties either of matter or mind, but can only employ those properties more or less successfully to bring about the events in which we are interested.

It is not so with the Distribution of Wealth. That is a matter of human institution solely. The things once there, mankind, individually or collectively, can do with them as they like. They can place them at the disposal of whomever they please, and on whatever terms. Further, in the social state, in every state except total solitude, and disposal whatever of them can only take place by the consent of society, or rather of those who dispose of its active force. Even what a person has produced by his individual toil, unaided by any one, he cannot keep, unless by the permission of society. Not only can society take it from him, but individuals could and would take it from him, if society only remained passive; if it did not either interfere *en masse*, or employ and pay people for the purpose of preventing him from being disturbed in the possession. The distribution of wealth, therefore, depends on the laws and customs of society. The rules by which it is determined, are what the opinions and feelings of the ruling portion of the Community make them, and are very different in different ages and countries; and might be still more different if mankind so chose.

And yet we are told by the highest authority in the land that political economy has "nothing whatever to do with the laws, which govern the distribution of wealth," and on this assumption the collector clauses of the Civil Procedure Bill were passed!

DECENTRALIZATION—ITS LOGICAL SEQUENCE.

THREE objects are aimed at by the decentralization scheme—economy in imperial expenditure, better administration of the provincial revenues, and greater freedom to the local Governments. The last two follow as a matter of course, but where is any sign of the first? Sir John Strachey in making his budget speech quoted a minute of his on the subject of decentralization, in which he had written as follows: "Under the system which Lord Mayo found in force when he became Viceroy, the Local Governments, which practically carry on the whole administration of the country, had almost no powers of financial control over the affairs of their respective provinces, and no financial responsibility. Everything was rigorously centralized in the Supreme Government, which took upon itself in detail the provision of funds for every branch of the public service throughout India. The business of supervising in a central office all the details of the receipts and expenditure of the empire had become so enormous, that its proper performance was impossible. 'I do not think,' wrote Sir Henry Maine in 1867, 'that anybody can have observed the recent workings of our system of financial control, without coming to the conclusion that, if it be not on the point of an inevitable collapse, it is at all events in great danger of going to pieces unless the strain be lightened somewhere.' Accordingly the decentralization scheme was resolved upon, and the principle has been extended this year. But on the other hand the imperial establishments have increased. In 1871 a new Department was created called the Agricultural Department; in 1874 a Minister of Works was appointed; the Public Works Department was multiplied into several branches; a Director General of Statistics was ushered into existence; and thus considerable addition was made to imperial expenditure. Now, the question is that as so many branches of revenue and expenditure have been transferred to the local Governments, has not the time come for the Government of India to revise and reduce its own establishments? When the Agricultural Department was created the reasoning of the Government of India was this: The work of the Home Department has for many years gone on constantly and steadily increasing. In 1867 it was more than double what it had been ten years before, and its amount was then found to be so excessive that it became necessary to transfer a considerable portion of the business to the Financial, Foreign, and Military Departments. The work again increased, so much so that it was with difficulty the existing establishments of the Secretariat could perform it. It was added that the creation of a new branch of the Department under a separate officer would give great relief to the Home Office. We remarked at the time that "if this was the sole reason for the creation of the department, the better remedy would be to relieve the Government of India by conceding greater liberty to the Local Governments, than to multiply its business by centralizing all power in its own hands. What an immense addition has been made to the machinery of the Government of India within the last ten years? In the first place a Member has been added to the Council of the Governor General in the person of the Finance Minister at a cost of Rs. 80,000 per annum. One Deputy-Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries have been added to the Financial Department at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 60,000. Then one Under-Secretary and an Assistant Secretary have been added to both the Foreign and the Home Departments at an annual charge of nearly the same amount. Then an Inspector-General of Irrigation has been added to the Public Works Department at an annual cost of about 80,000 rupees including office establishment." Then a Legislative Secretary has been appointed at a cost of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and now it is proposed to add an Agricultural Secretary at Rs. 42,000 per annum, exclusive of establishment." But whatever force the arguments of the Government of India might have had six years ago, the extension of the decentralization scheme has now entirely destroyed that force. The increase of the responsibility of the local Governments means decrease of the responsibility

of the Central Government—the increase of the work of the local Governments means decrease of that of the Central Government. And when such is the case, should the establishments of the Government of India be maintained on the old scale? This is not reasonable, not logical. The work of the three Secretariats of the Government of India, Home, Financial and Agricultural, have been so much reduced by the extension of the decentralization scheme that it is only fair to the tax-payer that these Secretariats should be restored to *statu quo ante*. We hope Lord Lytton will direct his attention to this subject. The Simla exodus costs the State about 5 lacs per annum, and as that half-yearly flight is defended on the ground that the Government can do more work at Simla than at Calcutta, surely a corresponding decrease ought to be made in the establishments to justify the additional expenditure. Further, the local Governments have established Agricultural and Statistical departments of their own, and surely it is not necessary to maintain an *etcetra* department under the Government of India for the compilation of statistics. Then if the local Governments are to be held responsible for local irrigation works, where is the necessity of maintaining an Inspector-General of Irrigation. Similarly is a Minister of Works in the Cabinet necessary? That office was created by Lord Salisbury in the teeth of the opposition of the Government of India. Three years have elapsed since Sir Andrew Clarke has come out, but what has he done? Absolutely nothing. There is the same anarchy in public works expenditure as before. Perhaps, the Public Works Secretary with his local experience used to exercise better control than the Public Works Minister now does, for his want of experience is a serious stumbling-block in his way. His speech on the Budget shews that he has been sitting at his bureau as a doll without life or animation. It is true that latterly he has set afloat a mitigated scheme of retrenchments, but it is the work of Colonel Dickens. And after all what is it worth? Only the poor native establishments have been reduced, but the Engineer staff remains intact. We will give one instance. The following officers have been lately abolished in Bengal:

Names of officers	Salary	P.W. Divisions
F. Sills Ex. Engr. 4th grade	Rs. 550	4th Calcutta Div.
D. Scott Do 2nd grade	800	2nd Calcutta Div.
D. Coll. J. D.		
Swagen Do 1st grade	1250	Midnapore Div.
Capt. J. May. Do 3rd grade	650	Sarun Div.
L. J. O. Flaherty Do 4th grade	550	Rajshaye Div.
J. Ferunsey Do 2nd grade	800	Backergunge
R. Elliott Do 3rd grade	650	Mymensing
W. Connon Do 4th grade	550	Ranchee.

But the services of these officers have not been dispensed with—they have been simply transferred to other circles. Of course the native establishments have been abolished altogether. As usual the Europeans are saved and the natives left to starve. On the other hand the Cooper's Hill College is sending forth men annually for work, for which there are already too many hands. In the meantime Sir Andrew is sleeping. If the object of the decentralization scheme be economy, we hope Lord Lytton will insist upon its due fulfilment by lopping off the excrescences we have pointed out above.

RETURNING PILGRIMS.

It was in a moment of happy thought Sir Arthur Hobhouse the other evening in reply to the toast proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy at the farewell dinner given to him at Government House likened the Indian service of British officers to a pilgrimage. Yes, they come on a holy mission, and how they fulfil it none knows better than they. The silent monitor in their breasts takes note of all that they do or say, and when they return from the pilgrimage they doubtless make a reckoning. The people judge them by their external acts, and the praise or censure which they dole out is some measure of their estimate of those acts. At this season several pilgrims are returning home, the more notable among them are Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir Henry Davies, Mr. Justice Kemp and Mr. V. H. Schalch. Lord Lytton has introduced a novel and pleasant practice of giving farewell dinners to his retiring colleagues, the most attractive feature of which is his own sparkling

speeches. We have before us a report of the farewell dinner to Sir Arthur Hobhouse. The speech of Lord Lytton is a literary gem; perhaps it is more labored than his addresses to Sir William Muir and Sir Henry Norman, but it is all the more polished and scholarly. It is rich in anecdotes and teems with flashes of wit and humour. Prefacing his speech with an exquisite anecdote his Lordship said, "now, in my own ears, during the last ten months, the iron horologue of official destiny has been sounding, almost quarterly, stern signals of separation and departure; and with each of its funeral chimes it has seemed to me that some portion of my own life was being chimed away from me. Eleven months ago I was the junior member of the Viceregal Council; but if vacancies go on at their present rate, I shall soon become senior member, and entitled to act as President of the Council in my own absence." After excusing himself for repeating what he had already said about Sir Arthur by quoting the story of a good friar's sermon, his Lordship remarked: "Sir Arthur Hobhouse first came to India five years ago as the worthy successor of worthy predecessors: and now that he is about to leave India,—leaving India bettered by his presence, and proud of his name,—I think there is not one of those predecessors, however eminent he be, who might not say what was said by Sir Walter Scott to one of his literary contemporaries after reading *Childe Harold*—"it is lucky for us that our reputation was made in time." His Lordship thus glanced at Sir Arthur's early career:

But, in any case, the reputation of my honourable friend himself was made betimes, in life's fresh morning. When, a mere youth, he quitted Oxford, he had already attained the double summit of that twofold eminence which is haunted by the academic Muses. He was simultaneously Senior Classic and one of those Argonauts who annually cruise after fame on the College Boat. Then, and before then, and since then, and ever since, Sir Arthur Hobhouse has kept steadily and successfully in view the importance of that complete human culture, of which Goethe was the grand apostle; that well-balanced culture which combines wholesome intellectual with wholesome physical exercise, bracing the body to bear the burdens put upon it by the mind. My honourable friend has probably had a larger share than falls to the lot of most men, of hard, dry, dull work to do. But happy are they whose youth, like his, has slept and dreamed in that fairy land which is open to the classic scholar; for when they wake, as wake they must, to the daily drudgery of this dull world, through which we all have to make our way, and earn our bread by the sweat of our brows, at least, they can boast, like Paracelsus, in Browning's noble poem, that they wake "With wrists and anklets jewell'd still."

And thus it happens that, whether as an eminent member of the Chancery Bar, or as a still more eminent member of the Government of India, my honourable friend has been able to clothe, as few other men could clothe them, the dry bones and tedious details of the most complex legal questions in all the lucid grace and fluent charm of rare faculties of expression, enriched and refined by an exquisite scholarship.

His Lordship described the work of the Legislative Department in his own humorous manner:

There is a strange old story of this strange old East, which says that on the India plain of Dahia, the Creator drew forth from the loins of Adam his whole posterity down to the latest hour of human history. Race after race, generation upon generation, forth they swarmed upon that Indian plain in the minute semblance of small ants. And there, and then the pre-existent nations acknowledged God, and confessed their dependence on His providence. Now, if I may be allowed to use so fantastic an illustration, I would say—contemplating all the great social developments of India in the present and the future,—that the seeds of their upspring and the germs of their growth—minute at first, perhaps, as these human emmetts in the eastern tale, but far-reaching in their countless consequences—may be traced to the unapparent but creative toil which the Providence of Empires has imposed on the Legislative Department of this Government.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The field of official labour, fructified by the energetic intellect of my honourable and learned friend, consists of four important provinces,—1st, Codification of Procedure; 2ndly, Measures of Consolidation; 3rdly, Measures of Classification; and, 4thly, Local Laws.

In the first compartment of this fourfold field, the Code of Civil procedure, which we hope to pass into law next week, will remain—*monumentum are perennius*—a lasting monument of thought and labour, imperishably associated with the honoured name of Sir Arthur Hobhouse. Under all the other categories I might enumerate, if time allowed, measures which owe to him either their birth or their education, in numbers that would fill a longer scroll than Leporello's famous list of his master's naughty conquests. But happily the conquests of my honourable friend are not so fragile as those of Don Juan, and, therefore, I leave the enumeration of them with confidence to future historians.

His Lordship gracefully coupled Lady Hobhouse's name in the toast:

"But Sir Arthur Hobhouse takes with him something more precious than all these,—something which makes our own loss greater still;—the companionship of that accomplished lady who leaves behind her here, in India, a name associated with good works and kind actions, with generous causes and gentle influences, and with that graceful hospitality we have all enjoyed so often."

Sir Arthur Hobhouse made a sweet reply. As usual with him he was extremely modest; he took no credit to himself for the work done by his department. But the public know what he has done. Sir Arthur is one of those men, who delight in doing their work in silence. The public have little idea of the vast amount of work which he performed outside his own department. Since the time of Sir Barnes Peacock, the Law Member takes an active share in the discussion of general questions, which come before the Supreme Government, and Sir Arthur devoted great labor to this part of his work. Blessed with a clear head, and calm judgment, and possessed of great caution and much moderation, his opinions carried considerable weight with his colleagues, and in not a few cases he saved the Government from errors and false steps. In his own department whatever he did, he did after great deliberation. We have sometimes differed with him in respect of measures, which we thought were opposed to enlightened principles of jurisprudence and civilized rule, but perhaps in those matters he simply carried out the wishes of the Government, whose combined experience he could not equal and whose executive authority he could not of course question. In him the Government loses a safe and wise councillor, and the country a moderate, conscientious, and zealous but unostentatious worker.

Sir Henry Davies leaves the Punjab after six years' rule in a prosperous condition. He is not a man of brilliant talents, but his experience was of great value to the State. He kept a vigilant eye upon the frontier. Perhaps there are few Indian officers, who understood the frontier question more thoroughly than he. He knew the frontier tribes well and they had confidence in him. It is true that occasionally the frontier was disturbed by raids from some of the wild and restless tribes, which people it, but Sir Henry's action was sharp and swift. In internal administration Sir Henry was a routine governor. He was not without class prejudices or clique feelings. His action in the suppression of the Kooka outrages was anything but just. While he severely punished Mr. Cowan, he let off gently Sir Douglas Forsyth, a brother of his own cloth. In settlement questions he carried his measures with the severity of the school, to which he belonged. He however gave the Punjab a regularly organized judicial service, and although in carrying out this measure he did not scrupulously cherish the claims of the educated natives, he has done much in establishing something like a reign of law in the Punjab by separating the judicial and executive duties in the subordinate ranks of the service. His last act was a deep blow to the cause of high education in the Punjab, we mean the abolition of the Delhi College.

Mr. Justice Kemp takes leave for six months. His health is not strong, and his medical advisers may, which we hope not, prevent him from coming out again. A more conscientious Judge did not sit on the bench of the High Court. The Nestor of the Service he has the history of British rule in India for the last half century at his finger's ends. He knows more of Bengal than perhaps any other Bengal civilian. He is gifted by nature with a judicial cast of mind—he knows no prejudice, no bias. He is always anxious to do justice, and when he is on the bench he forgets that he is an Englishman or a Civilian. All are equal in his eyes; he is not swayed by any class or personal feeling; he goes to his task straight, and is always straightforward in his utterances and dealings. Possessed of a tender heart and warm sympathies he approaches the highest type of the old Civilian.

After a career of nearly thirty-five years Mr. V. H. Schalch leaves this country. In early life he was a model district officer. Full of energy and zeal, fond of work, and possessed of a cool judgment, he achieved success wherever he went. As Collector of Balasore, as Commissioner of the Presidency Division, as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, as Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and as a Member of the Board of Revenue, he displayed great ability and energy, and much common sense. He has been before

the Calcutta public for more than fourteen years, and the more they have seen of him the more they have respected him. It was our misfortune to differ with him on some points connected with his municipal administration, but we have always had a high opinion of his ability, knowledge and energy. Son of an Engineer he took a delight in undertaking engineering works, and in solving engineering problems, and although he was rather too expensive in his schemes, and sometimes too stiff to yield, his efforts were as a rule crowned with success. He will be long remembered in the capital for the blessing of the water supply, and for the magnificent works, which have been executed under his guidance and supervision for the improvement and beautification of the port. Besides his usual official work, he labored hard as Chairman of the Famine Committees in 1866-67 and in 1873-74. His experience in revenue matters was a source of great help to Government. For nearly fourteen years he has been *ex-officio* a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and much labor devolved upon him in that capacity. He was unfortunately not much appreciated by the Government of India. Lord Canning's discerning eye discovered his talents and abilities, and his Lordship deputed him to Oudh to report on the dealings of certain officers in Government securities in Northern India during the Mutinies. He did this work well and thoroughly; his report was comprehensive, searching, and impartial. But soon after the Punjab element was in the ascendant with the elevation of Sir John Lawrence to the Viceroyalty of India, and Bengal was tabooed. Mr. Schalch was consequently left in the lurch. He deserved promotion, but the Government of India as it were knew him not. He now returns from his pilgrimage with a shattered health, and in bidding him adieu we pray for the speedy renovation of his health under the bracing climate of his native country.

THE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE last administration report of the Customs Department gives in one view the condition of the trade of Bengal. The Customs transactions of the year 1875-76, compared with the previous years, are shown as under:

	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa Ports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1840-41 ...	324,177	991	180	325,348
1850-51 ...	424,453	402	81	424,936
1860-61 ...	1,356,099	4,301	362	1,361,362
1870-71 ...	1,113,924	15,819	1,328	1,131,071
1871-72 ...	1,052,152	17,761	759	1,070,672
1872-73 ...	1,051,000	34,872	510	1,086,382
1873-74 ...	959,712	24,070	3,701	987,483
1874-75 ...	1,057,406	21,581	6,442	1,085,429
1875-76 ...	1,056,293	11,437	5,072	1,072,802

Compared with 1860-61 and 1870-71 there has been a falling-off in revenue, which is due to reduction or remission of duties, but the revenue has been fairly steady during the last five years. It is noteworthy that Lord Northbrook's new Tariff has not sensibly affected the revenue. It came into force in August 1875, and we have the results of eight months of its operation before us. The rate payable on a large proportion of articles on the import tariff was reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.; and on the export side, cotton goods, hides and skins, lac-dye and oils, spices and seeds, were freed from payment of duty. Indigo, lac, and rice husked and unhusked, alone remain in the list of dutiable articles on the export tariff, and on these duty is paid at the old rates. On the other hand, the duty payable on the import of arms and ammunitions, spirits, sparkling wines, and all still wines, except claret and still burgundy, has been raised. It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding the general lowering of the tariff, the decrease in the net revenues of the past year, as compared with the receipts of the previous year, is only £13,627, or about 1 per cent. The decrease at Calcutta itself is only £1,113. It is at the minor ports of Chittagong and Orissa, especially at the former, where there has been a large falling-off in trade, that the decrease is considerable. The total value of trade of the several Bengal ports, including the imports and exports of all merchandise and treasure, both in the trade with foreign countries and in the interportal trade, during the past four years is as follows:—

	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa Ports.	Total.
1872-73	47,759,862	974,779	259,116	48,993,757
1873-74	47,505,123	1,082,136	589,846	49,177,110
1874-75	52,842,482	777,477	798,208	54,418,165
1875-76	50,304,715	583,969	673,250	51,566,934

Our trade with foreign ports shows considerable expansion. There has been an increase in the exports to the United Kingdom in indigo, rice, wheat, lac, oil-seeds, tea, and treasure; while there has been a decrease in cotton, hides and skins, jute, saltpetre, silk, and sugar. To France there has been a marked increase in the export of jute. A considerable trade has sprung up with Italy, and it is believed that this trade will continue to increase. South America comprise Demerara, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, &c., and a considerable trade has sprung up with these places also. The increase to China is entirely in raw cotton, to the Straits Settlements in opium, to Australia in gunny-bags and gunny-cloth and rice. The decrease to the United States is in hides and skins, caoutchouc, and linseed. There is a large increase in the manufactures of jute, which have been sent to San Francisco in bags for the wheat trade. Gunny-cloth has taken a fresh start, as it is only within the last nine months of the past year (1875-76) that it has become an important staple article of commerce, and certainly for so short a period it has shown signs of being a thriving trade. The value of the export of gunny-cloths to foreign ports during 1873-74 was only Rs. 42,168, and in 1874-75 Rs. 59,965; but during the past year the value of the exports amounted to Rs. 4,47,492. Oil-seeds have been free of duty since August 1875, and the removal of the duty, coinciding with a very favourable outturn of crop, has occasioned the large increase in the exports. Under all the important items of food-grains there is a large increase. Gram finds its way to the Mauritius (36,163 cwt.), to Ceylon (12,855 cwt.), and the Straits Settlements (4,315 cwt.). The increased exports of rice show that, since the close of the famine, this trade has revived and is returning to its former prosperity. The most remarkable feature in the export trade in food-grains is the increase of wheat exports. The export of wheat from Calcutta to foreign ports during the past four years is as follows:—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1872-73	144,411	1874-75	279,280
1873-74	489,443	1875-76	1,330,222

During the past year almost the whole of the exports, amounting to 1,236,253 cwt., went to the United Kingdom; the Mauritius imported 58,762 cwt., and the Straits Settlements 25,606 cwt. The total exports from British India to the United Kingdom amounted in the past year to 2,076,849 cwt., and it will be seen therefore that more than half the supply came from Calcutta. The trade in wheat continues to increase, and during the first six months of the present year 1876-77, the total exports of wheat from British India have amounted to 2,807,192 cwt. of which 2,090,784 cwt. have gone to the United Kingdom. The total of Calcutta exports during the same period is 1,926,835 cwt., of which 1,656,427 cwt. went to the United Kingdom. British India now comes third among the countries of the world that supply Great Britain with wheat. First comes the United States, then Russia, then British India, then Germany and Egypt. The wheat exported from Calcutta is almost entirely the produce of the Upper Provinces. The large trade centre of Cawnpore supplies more wheat to Calcutta than any other place. The districts of the Bhagulpore Division are the principal wheat-producing tracts in Bengal. The increase in the export of tea during the past year is again highly satisfactory. During the past four years the total exports of Indian tea from Calcutta to foreign ports have been as follows:—

	lb	£
1872-73	17,628,901	1,566,344
1873-74	19,185,029	1,730,242
1874-75	21,023,939	1,923,486
1875-76	34,220,440	2,150,036

Our cotton and silk have fallen off. So long as a superior article like the American cotton is to be had at such low price as 5½d per lb it is not probable that Bengal cotton will be used. With regard to silk, Bengal has been outdone in competition by China and Japan. Many native filatures which formerly reeled for export

now reel short-skinned silk for consumption in different parts of India, particularly in the Madras Presidency. It must be added, however, that prospects have improved lately in consequence of bad crops in France and Italy.

The export of lac shows a falling-off, but internal trade in this article is full of promise. The trade in saltpetre has not revived since the blow it received at the hands of Mr. Wilson. There has been over-trading in shell-lac, the result being that it has declined in value, though not in quantity, and there is said to be a six years' surplus supply now in the United Kingdom. Other kinds of dyes, notably cochineal, have interfered with the use of lac-dye. Upon the whole the trade prospects of Bengal are encouraging.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LORD LYTTON'S UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.

Lord Lytton's University address tells us much, though not for the first time; but what it does tell us is neither platitude nor truism, but somewhat perplexing. According to his Lordship the object of Indian education should be the formation of character. But his Lordship nowhere tells us what character means. If it means honesty, integrity, generosity, love of justice, truthfulness and those other virtues which constitute 'morality,' it becomes hard to understand the scope of Lord Lytton's remarks about our present educational system. These remarks disclose, though not very plainly or definitely, a view of educational reform in which the subordination of Literature to Science seems to be the predominant idea. This view is by no means new, and we feel bound to say that years ago Sir H. Maine explained it to us far more clearly and correctly. But apart from the haziness which surrounds Lord Lytton's exposition of it, and which we would attribute to the circumstance of his being every inch a *litterateur* and nothing of a scientist, the question which concerns us most is, whether his Lordship has formed a correct estimate of the different effects of literary and scientific studies upon the human mind. The question is, whether Shakspeare and Milton are better aids to the formation of character (such as we have defined it) than Watt, Arkwright or Sir Humphrey Davy—whether 'Lear,' 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth,' 'the Paradise Lost' and 'the Arcopagitica' appeal more powerfully, more directly, and more effectively to the moral nature of man than the Steam Engine, the Spinning Jenny or the Safety Lamp. The real problem is, which of the two will produce the highest character—an enthusiastic study of Shakspeare, Shelley and Wordsworth, or a dexterous use of the galvanic battery. This is one point, and so far as this point is concerned we are clearly of opinion that the educational policy which has been hitherto pursued in this country is extremely good. And when we consider how much this policy has been able to effect in the way of destroying superstition and prejudice, raising the national character for honesty, integrity and truthfulness, and infusing a manly, independent and patriotic tone throughout those sections of the Indian community which have received European culture, we cannot help saying that this policy has also been eminently practical. For who shall say that the virtues we have named are not of supreme importance in the practical concerns of life? Who shall say that the education which has given to the country an able, independent and efficient judiciary is an education which is practically useless? Who shall say that the education which has given us an able, independent and spirited Bar is an unpractical education? Who shall say that such an education unfits men for business and makes them dreamy, unpractical and speculative? But this is not all. We ought to see whether metaphysical culture is incompatible with the 'formation of character.' Now, metaphysics has its faults and has committed much mischief in its day. But it is not certainly incompatible with 'character.' Buddhist philosophy was essentially metaphysical. But who shall say that Gotama Buddha and the earliest Buddhist missionaries were not men of character? Locke and Kant and Hume were metaphysicians. But who shall say that Locke and Kant and Hume were not men of character? John Stuart Mill was a metaphysician. But who shall say that John Stuart Mill was not a man of character? But Lord Lytton says that the metaphysical method is the only method which has been practised in India. But if India has ever had a 'character,' it must be admitted that metaphysics and character are not incompatible things. What is it then that the Indian wants, and for which he must study something besides literature and metaphysics, or something which is neither one nor the other? Not so much 'character,' certainly, as a new aim and the sort of in-

tellectual culture which will enable him to secure that aim. Thus Lord Lytton's fundamental proposition regarding "the formation of character" is neither very correct nor very definite. And when we consider his Lordship's own words—"the average English intellect needs development on the imaginative and sympathetic side of it; the average native intellect on the positive and practical side"—we cannot help thinking that he himself diverges materially from his original standpoint. For if a certainty 'intellect' and 'character' are two very distinct things. And while it is a puzzle to us to understand how 'intellect' can have a sympathetic, a benevolent or a malevolent side, it seems to us perfectly clear that a man whose intellect needs development on the positive and practical side may be after all a first rate man of 'character.'

Then again Lord Lytton says that "it is perfectly in the power of education to qualify any human being for almost any kind of human responsibility;" and quoting the example of Cyrus who had only been taught "to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth," his Lordship says that "instruction is but a very small part of education." But Schools and Colleges can seldom give us anything besides instruction. Where then is the remaining portion of education to be had? We think that it is to be had in, among other places, the world of business, or, which is the same thing, in the discharge of arduous and responsible duties. We thus find that it is not Lord Lytton's proposition but the converse of it which is true. We find not that education qualifies a man for any kind of human responsibility, but that the discharge of responsibility completes education. And it follows from this that the argument based by Lord Lytton upon his erroneous proposition loses a great deal of force. His Lordship endeavoured to show that, as education can fit a man for any kind of human responsibility, educated Natives should not look to Government employment as the be-all and the end-all of their existence, but take to industrial and commercial occupations. But as education, according to our showing, cannot be completed in Colleges and Schools, the question remains fully open, whether State employment may not be rightly and legitimately desired by educated Natives for the purpose of completing their education or at least held by them with a healthy effect upon their character. That employment in the public service has already produced some wholesome effects on the Native character, that is to say, on Native education, has been testified by a keen observer like Mr. Phear, who declared in a speech recently delivered by him in England that the Indian public service is teaching Natives regular and punctual habits, which previously bore little value in their eyes. And this consideration should make it perfectly clear that the Indian Public Service is an important agent in the formation of the national character and the completion of the country's education.

But is it true, after all, that educated Natives consider Government employment as the be-all and the end-all of their existence? We are positively of opinion that nothing could be farther from the truth than this statement of the Vic-roy. The two independent professions of law and medicine are now overcrowded—in itself a very significant fact. But the fact which is still more significant is that, those who join these professions and have the option of either practising in an independent capacity or entering the service of the State as judicial or medical officers invariably adopt the former course, and do not take to the latter unless compelled to it by absolute pecuniary want or the absence of those favorable circumstances without which success in the independent professions is impossible or hard to be achieved. And when all other means fail, and service either under the State or elsewhere becomes unavoidable, it is rather submitted to than craved for. Such being the attitude of the educated Native mind in the matter of employment in the public service, it is greatly to be deplored that there was no one about the Viceroy to explain to him the real fact in plain and clear terms. For we have no doubt that, if his Lordship had received the true explanation on this important point from his so-called councillors and advisers, his generous and sympathetic mind would have recoiled with intuitive delicacy from the impolitic and inhuman course, so unwittingly adopted by him, of dealing a sharp and disparaging but most unmerited rebuke. And this explanation would undoubtedly have been received by his Lordship if there had been in the Executive Council of the Viceroy one single Native gentleman of ability and experience. The Civilian advisers of His Excellency, who pretend to know so much about India and Indians, have been unable to give him correct information on a point which lies on the very surface of things, and have thus rendered themselves answerable for the expression of an opinion which is liable to grave misconception and calculated to breed political discontent in quarters where it does not exist.

Lord Lytton's utterances regarding the claim of the Natives of India to the public service of their

country are by no means encouraging. His Lordship thinks that that claim rests upon the pledge somewhat 'impulsively' given by the crown and the Parliament of England. This amounts to saying first, that the claim is not of an inherent character but derives all its strength from a purely external sanction, and secondly, that the claim ought not to have been conceded so soon and so unreservedly. This seems to us to be an essentially mistaken view of the question. For it implies a complete misapprehension of all enlightened theories of conquest and of the duties of a nation of conquerors towards a conquered people the upshot of all these theories being that conquest simply creates a trust and does not destroy the inherent right of a conquered people to be maintained from the resources of the country which is their own natural and God-given patrimony. To say, then, that the claim of the people of India to the service of their country is based upon a pledge graciously and 'impulsively' given by the Parliament of England, is to ignore its sanctity and indefeasible character in a way which makes us doubtful about a successful solution of this most important question. For it is a lesson which History teaches us in unmistakable language that no man can accomplish anything great, noble or arduous who does not feel impelled to its performance by the genuine promptings of the heart.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON is over. His Excellency the Viceroy left the capital for his summer residence on Monday last. His Excellency wished to leave quietly, and accordingly orders were issued to the effect that the attendance of public officers except that of certain local officers was not required. On the day of his departure His Excellency invited certain leading native gentlemen of the town to bid them good bye. His Excellency as usual was very courteous and cordial.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of Bengal has ordered the refund of Rs. 40,000 to Rai Lutchmiput Sing Bahadur for application in aid of the Berhampore College. This amount had been originally subscribed by him for the Berhampore College, but on the suggestion of Sir Richard Temple was transferred to the Indian League for the establishment of the Albert Temple of Science, but as no progress has been made in the carrying out of that scheme, and as Rai Lutchmiput has applied for the re-transfer of the contribution to the Berhampore College, the Government, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, has ordered the refund of the money.

AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Court of Wards' Bill was passed. The Ghatwali Police Bill for Bancoorah was considered in Committee of the whole Council. Mr. Reynolds introduced his Bill for the imposition of the Provincial Public Works Cess. A protest was made against the Cess; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor answered *seriatim* the objections taken to the Bill. A Select Committee was then appointed to report upon the Bill in two weeks. The Hon'ble Mr. Bell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Labour Districts Emigration, Act, 1873, to the district of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill tracts.

SOME EXCITEMENT was caused by the notice of a motion given by the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch for the insertion of the following section in the Court of Wards' Bill:

"No contract for the marriage of any ward under the age of twenty-one shall be deemed valid without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and no such ward shall marry without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor obtained previously to such marriage on application made to him through the court and the Board."

The section was withdrawn and the Bill with a few unimportant amendments as stated above was passed.

THE BENEFICENT influence of Mr. Eden's Government is best illustrated in the *egis* of protection he is throwing over the humbler servants of the State. An interesting case has

been brought to our notice. The rural Sub-Registrar, Pandua, had left his office on Sunday to visit his family in the neighbourhood, and the Inspector of Registration, Mr. Harrison, who happened to be there on that day for inspection, finding him absent, reported him to the Inspector General, who suspended him for one month or fined him one month's pay. His order in the usual course was reported to Government. Mr. Eden was justly angry and has given the Inspector General a sharp wiggling for his heartless order. His Honor has written to say that Sunday being a close holiday the poor Sub-Registrar did not violate any rule by paying a visit to his wife, who was said to be ill. Civilians not unfrequently leave their stations on such small errands, and His Honor observes that they are not punished for such acts. The question, however, is whether rural Sub-Registrars should be required to keep their offices open on Sunday, which is *non dies*. We hope some orders will be passed on this subject.

ANOTHER Englishman, who has shaken the Indian pagoda tree, is about to go home—we allude to Mr. Bullen Smith of the firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co. A man of great ability, sound common sense, and much moderation he wielded great influence on the course of public affairs, particularly on questions relating to Indian commerce and taxation. In recognition of his public services the Government conferred upon him a Companionship of the Star of India. His retirement leaves a gap, which it is not easy to fill up. A farewell dinner was given to Mr. Bullen Smith on Saturday last.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Bengal Government a batch of valuable papers regarding the cultivation of wheat. We are glad to observe that the Government has directed its attention to the development of the wheat trade. The Tariff Act of Lord Northbrook has given it an unusual stimulus, as the following figures show:

	Cwt.	Rs.
1871-72	637,099	23,56,445
1872-73	394,010	16,76,900
1873-74	1,755,954	82,74,064
1874-75	1,069,076	49,04,352
1875-76	2,498,235	90,10,255
1876-77 (first ten months)	4,839,290	1,67,34,001

Unfortunately there is adulteration in the wheat by the admixture of inferior grains, which, unless checked in time, is likely to prove a serious drawback. Steps are accordingly being taken by Government to impress upon the cultivators the necessity of bringing to market an unadulterated article. A paper will be drawn up by each local Government giving necessary information regarding the production of this article.

WE HAVE had before us for several weeks past some numbers of the *Indian Jurist* published at Madras. It is a publication not much known on this side of India, but it ought to be known, appreciated, and supported. It contains valuable criticisms on projects of legislation, on knotty points of law, on judicial rulings and constructions, besides decisions of courts, and other legal information. A professional journal of this description is much needed in India, but unfortunately the Indian public are not discerning enough to support it. The *Indian Jurist* deserves success and we hope it will command it.

THE "leaders of native opinion," whom Dr. Payne considers obstructive to sanitary improvement of the town, have passed the following Resolution on the subject of the filling-up of unwholesome tanks:

"When a tank is reported by the Health Officer to be unhealthy, the Chairman will intimate the same to the Commissioners of the ward in which the tank is situated, and will convene a Meeting of the Committee to decide what steps should be immediately taken. If the tank is found offensive, and the proprietor is ascertained to be a well-to-do person, proceeding may be taken under Section 257 of the Municipal Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, and the owner called upon to improve its condition. In cases in which the owner is not in a position to undertake any improvements, the Municipality will undertake the pumping out of the water and the filling up of the tank must be carried out as the circumstances may require. The operations for filling up tanks

will be confined as much as possible to the cold weather and to the hot weather. No carcasses are, under any circumstances, to be buried in these tanks, and under no circumstances should sweepings be thrown into any tank in which there is water. Sweepings should be covered as much as possible with earth."

The Chairman concurs in this Resolution.

A PROPOSITION is before the Calcutta Corporation for the illumination of the whole town with gas. As the contract of the Oriental Gas Company is about to expire, the manager of the Gas Company, Mr. Blackburn has made an offer for that purpose. It would appear that 923 gas lamps would be required for the lighting of the area (52,000 yards) at present lighted by oil lamps, and 161 for the area not at present lighted, that the total cost of erection of the additional 1,084 lamps would be Rs. 27,500 and that this sum *plus* the cost of lighting, Rs. 36,000, would give a total expenditure of Rs. 63,500 for the first year. In subsequent years, the extra expenditure on account of the additional lamps would be Rs. 14,000 only, that is, the amount of Rs. 36,000 above noted, less the cost of the present oil lamps, Rs. 22,000. The Corporation is informed by Mr. Blackburn that the rates would be reduced very much under the new arrangement, and it is anticipated that the extra annual expenditure would in that case be very much less than Rs. 14,000, and that in the first year, the total expenditure for lighting the town with gas throughout, including the initial cost, may not exceed Rs. 2,37,000, the Budget provision for the current year for lighting being Rs. 2,19,000. In the meantime the Municipal Commissioners have sanctioned the lighting of certain streets and lanes with gas on condition that the Gas Company undertake at their own risk to put up the required gas lamps, these being paid for by the Corporation at the same rate as may be determined upon hereafter by an agreement between the Gas Company and the Corporation, should the Corporation accept the terms of the Company for lighting the city with gas, the Corporation paying for the lighting, at the usual monthly rate, but not being bound to continue to pay for the lighting, if the terms offered by the Company are not accepted.

THE FOLLOWING Resolutions passed by the Drainage Committee shew that the new Corporation is in earnest about the extension of drainage works:

The Chairman referred to the provision of Section 27 of the law requiring an expenditure of a sum not less than one lakh and a half of rupees annually for new drainage works, and said that the balance, Rs. 1,17,000, at the credit of the drainage loan on the 31st December last, would be all absorbed by the several amounts marginally noted.

The Chairman proposed that the estimates submitted be approved, and the expenditure of the aforesaid sum of Rs. 1,23,074 (this including the amount of Rs. 20,498 already sanctioned by the Chairman) be sanctioned by the committee. Agreed to.

The Chairman then brought forward the question of the loan to be obtained from Government in the current year for drainage works entered in the Budget for 1877 at two lakhs, and said that the Engineer recommends that a loan of four lakhs be asked for instead, as some part of the amount must be spent in the purchase of the lands preparatory to the works being taken in land in several wards.

Resolved.—That the Chairman be authorised, subject to the sanction of the Commissioners in Meeting, to apply to Government for a loan of two lakhs of rupees for drainage works in the town, as provided for in the Budget for the year, the amounts to be drawn as required.

The above Resolutions have been confirmed by the Commissioners at meeting.

THE FOLLOWING proceedings of the Water Supply Committee refer to the extension of water supply:

The Chairman submitted a letter from the Engineer, declining to recommend the extension of water supply to a number of streets (list given in the letter) as prayed for by the inhabitants of those streets. He said at the same time that in several cases, the hydrants were at greater distance one from another than was fixed by the law, spoke of the need for doubling the water supply of the town referring to the correspondence on the subject, the estimated cost of which would be twenty-four lacs of rupees.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, speaking on the question of the funds required for these works, remarked that it would be of great advantage as the means of placing large funds at the disposal of the Municipality for increasing the water supply if the terms of the Municipal Loans from Government were re-adjusted on the basis of the terms on which the Port Commissioners obtained these loans, or if the Sinking Fund were done away with, and the water supply loan made a permanent loan.

The Chairman promised to consider the subject.

WE HAVE given above the proceedings of the several Committees of the Corporation in order to enable the reader to see whether there is any truth in the complaint made that the new Commissioners are opposed to sanitary improvement. They have been in office not quite six months, and yet they have shewn the greatest earnestness in forwarding schemes of improvement. They can afford to laugh at those, who in complete ignorance of the true state of things, and carried away by the "scientific platitudes" of the Health-Officer, are raising a hue and cry against them.

A BRIEF account of the *chef d'ores* of Mr. Marshall Wood, whose statue of the Queen we noticed the other day, may not be uninteresting to the reader. The Daphne, exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1860, afterwards in the Great Exhibition of 1862, was pronounced by the Jurors in company with Gibson's "Venus" and Mout's "Sleep of Sorrow" as one of the three gems of the collection. The original statue is at Strawberry Hill, the seat of Horace Walpole, now in the possession of (Frances) Countess of Waldegrave; the second, third and fourth replicas are in the collection of the Marquess of Landsdowne, the Baron Reoloff of St. Petersburg and the Count D'Bleke of Venice, perhaps, the four first private galleries in Europe. The "Song of the Shirt" was first exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, where it was placed in the post of honor in the English Section; the original is in the splendid collection formed by the late lamented Engineer and Millionaire Thomas Brassey at Norman Court, Hastings. Between these works came the "Musidera" exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1863 in the possession of the Hon'ble J. E. Morgan, Esq., late Governor of New York. The "Proserpine," upon which a controversy arose in the *Athenaeum* as to how far form should be shown through drapery in a monumental position, is in the collection of John Crosseley Esq. M. P. The Committee for the Cobden Statue, upon which were Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Forster, entrusted Mr. Wood with this important work, and through the Chamber of Commerce at Verveers he was afterwards entrusted with an additional statue of the same, as also a colossal Bust for Versailles, the commission being sent by the late Emperor Napoleon. The statue of Josiah Mason followed soon afterwards, and it was about this time that Mr. Wood received the appreciative recognition of the Royal Family and had the honor of making busts of Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. Three separate and different statues of the Queen are from his chisel, the first being voted by the Canadian Senate, the second a ten foot bronze statue was unveiled at Montreal by the Governor General, the Earl Dufferin, with one of his happiest speeches, the third made for the Parliament Houses of Toronto and exhibited by command of Her Majesty in the Royal Academy in 1875. Mr. Wood has lately been engaged upon a statue of the Hon'ble John Bright which we believe is intended for Manchester, and amongst other works progressing at his hands is a monument to Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, destined for Quebec. At the Paris Exhibition of 1878, we believe he will exhibit another ideal work, the subject of which is taken from the Odyssey.

THE PUBLICATION of the official papers relating to the ravages committed by cholera in the district of Backergunge puts us in possession of sufficiently accurate figures as to the extent of the mortality. The total mortality in Backergunge is estimated at 12,750 deaths. This is considerably less than that of Noakhally where up to the end of February last the deaths are stated at 45,000. The deaths in the sub-division of Dakhin Shahazpore and Patuakhally in the district of Backergunge are variously estimated. According to the sub-divisional officers they were 10,030 and 1,788 respectively, while Dr. Cameron puts them at about 8,000 and 2,900, and these figures are considered reliable. In addition to those figures there were about 300 deaths in a portion of thanna Backergunge and about 1,550 in thanna Mendigunge. The staff of medical officers who were employed to afford

relief to the unfortunate people of Backergunge consisted of two Civil Surgeons, Dr. Cameron and Dr. Tones, the latter having been specially deputed to supplement the labors of Dr. Cameron, the Civil Surgeon, and one Assistant Surgeon Babu Kalli Das Mookerjee and a batch of native Doctors. The Assistant Surgeon Babu Kalli Das Mookerjee, whose services are very favorably mentioned, unfortunately lost his life in the discharge of his duty. He was drowned by his boat upsetting in the Megna while crossing to visit the island of Manpura.

HIS EXCELLENCY, the Viceroy paid a visit to Lucknow on his way to his summer residence. The Barons of Oudh met his Lordship in durbar and presented him an address, to which His Excellency returned a reply of more than ordinary import. His Excellency thus began:

"I thank you for your kindly welcome to Lucknow; and I receive with much pleasure the assurance of your loyalty to the Government of the Empire. There is, indeed, no class of Her Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects from which she was entitled to expect a more devoted attachment to Her Throne, or more loyal and grateful obedience to Her Government than the Talukdars of Oudh. All the populations of the other provinces of this wide Empire share equally with yourselves in the peaceful benefits of British rule; but yours are special causes to regard with personal gratitude that Power to whose free gift you are indebted for all the possessions, privileges, and honors which you now enjoy. Those possessions, privileges, and honors it will at all times be my anxious desire so to confirm and protect that you may transmit them to your descendants, not only undiminished, but improved. But I trust you will, on your part, never forget that the maintenance of the high position thus assigned to you depends less on the favour of Government, than on your intelligent and generous discharge of the duties which accompany its privileges. Of those to whom much has been given much is expected. And from you, the chief owners of the land it has bestowed upon you, the British Government expects a scrupulous regard and sympathizing care for the interests and claims of others whose rights in the soil of this great province are no less real than your own. If I remind you that in no age, and in no country, has a privileged class long retained its privileges after it has once ceased to exercise them for the general benefit of the people and the State, it is because I sincerely desire to see your own privileges more and more firmly established upon the broadest and surest foundations. But the realization of this desire demands from you a constant recognition of the fact that the Talukdars are not the only inhabitants of Oudh, whose rights have been solemnly recognised by the British Government. The rights of your lowlier fellow-subjects, though less exalted than yours, are not less important in the eyes of that Government which is the impartial guardian of the common good."

Referring to the annexation of Oudh to the North West Provinces His Excellency remarked:

"The decision of the Government of India in this matter was not taken without long and careful consideration, and nothing could be further from the intention of the Government than to suggest to the Secretary of State, or to any one else, that the propriety of this important measure which it is now incumbent on us to carry out efficiently, might be reconsidered before it has been tried, or within any period the duration of which can now be calculated. It is obvious that in any case many years must elapse before the practical results, which I confidently anticipate from the present measure, can be fairly tested by time. For all present purposes, therefore, the union of the two provinces must be regarded as final. But you, and all here who are affected by that measure, may rest assured that the Government will vigilantly and sympathizingly watch over the interests of this important province. Moreover, it is my anxious desire and sincere intention, that in giving practical effect to the decision of the Government, every possible consideration, consistent with the requirements of the public service, shall also be given to the personal interests of those who are individually affected by the change. I cannot, indeed, promise that no one shall suffer. We, members and servants of the Government in India, are all of us here, from the highest to the humblest, primarily and specially for the advantage of the State; and to its advantage our own must at all times be duly subordinate. Administrative improvements or reforms, which involve the reduction of existing establishments, cannot possibly be effected without more or less of injury to some personal or professional interests. This is an unfortunate but inevitable necessity of the case. But it must always be the desire, and indeed, I may add, the duty of the Government to take every possible pains that measures which it deems necessary in the interests of the State be carried out in such a manner as to cause the least avoidable hardship to individuals. For my own part I shall always be ready, and I am quite sure that my friend the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will always be ready, to receive and fairly consider any representations on the part of those servants of the Government who think they have just cause for complaint; provided only that such representations be made in a loyal and proper spirit. It must, however, be clearly understood that I will not tolerate on the part of any public servant, be he high or low, old or young, either opposition or half-hearted support to the known policy of the Government whose servant he is."

His Excellency added that Lucknow shall remain the capital of Oudh and Allahabad the capital of the North Western Provinces.

Correspondence

THE HEALTH-OFFICER OF CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I am induced to believe you have done a bit of injustice to Dr. Payne, the Health-Officer of Calcutta in your paper of the 2nd instant when caricaturing the metropolis as the "Modern Golconda" after the fashion of Sir John Strachey. You base your remarks against the Officer with reference to his description of the native portion of Calcutta as the most over-crowded and filthiest quarter, which is a fact you yourself in the latter portion of your article have acknowledged. You contend that many lacs of rupees have been expended for improving sanitation, but I would respectfully beg to state that none is well aware of than yourself that this so-called improvement has been made to that portion of the town where the comparative habits of life and cleanliness are more marked than the places inhabited by the destitute and poorer classes where such improvement was much needed. The bustee improvement and the improvement of the condition of Calcutta tanks are the special points urged by Dr. Payne beside many others, yet you charge him an "expensive luxury to the town." If his "schemes of improvement and practical suggestions" could not be carried out through want of funds, it was no fault of Dr. Payne. He, as Health-Officer to the Municipal Commissioners, is bound to express his opinions and impressions on the salubrity or otherwise of the town. He needs record facts. He finds portions of Calcutta, where death makes great havoc, in a very wretched condition, and he is only expected to record what is true.

You again charge Dr. Payne for sneering he set against certain leading native gentlemen. But Sir, you evidently forget that this "sneering" is justifiable to a certain extent when a leading native gentleman in a public meeting of the Commissioners used words which amounted to no less than that he preferred a certain percentage of death to the increase of expenditure, that is to say, increase of taxation, in the improvement of sanitation. Can you, Sir, in the face of this opinion from the Commissioners expect Dr. Payne to submit "practical suggestions" to improve the salubrity of the town at an enormous cost, which will undoubtedly be pooh-poohed when brought to the meeting for approval and sanction. Yet Dr. Payne did and is doing what he can consistently do with the means at the disposal of the Municipality. The preparation of plans and estimates as alleged by you is not the legitimate duty of the Health-Officer.

I would trouble you, Sir, with a few words more. You say that "we have patiently watched his work and we must confess we have been sadly disappointed." This remark, I beg to add, has evidently been made without due deliberation. As a conscientious editor and an experienced journalist you must be well aware that the office is quite inadequate to enable him to grasp the subject of improvement of sanitation from the unreliable facts presented in the records of the Health-Office and with the tardy resources at the command of the Municipality. It requires a thorough and practical study of all points appertaining to sanitation for some time, and I do not think there is a second officer in the Presidency as Dr. Payne for all that.

It pains me to peruse your remarks against Dr. Payne, an Officer who has been serving the Government upwards of 25 years in various capacities with characteristic energy and ability and with great reputation such as rarely falls to the lot of a medical officer.

I have &c.

X. Z.

7th April 1877.

Our correspondent misunderstands us. We do not undervalue the abilities, talents and services of Dr. Payne. As we said last week we were the foremost in advocating his appointment as Health-Officer of Calcutta, and entertain a high respect for him. But we want work and not voluminous and sensational reports, full of scientific platitudes and hygienic truisms. The extracts from the official records of the Municipality, which we give in another column, show that the new Commissioners do not obstruct sanitary improvement, and yet Dr. Payne goes out of his way and sneers at "leaders of native opinion." On one question only the Commissioners did not sanction Dr. Payne's recommendation, viz., increase of pay to his head-clerk, whom he had brought in on promise of increased pay, but surely that can't be a sore point with him.—Ed. H. P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Rs. As. P.

Sir Joseph Fayrer K.C. S. I. London.....	13	2	0
Manick Chunder Barooah, Esq. Assam.....	13	0	0
Hurri Das Behary Das Desa Esq. Wadhwan.....	13	4	0
Babu Ram Tarruck Ghose, Chaygong.....	13	4	0
" Tareeny Persad Roy, Moheshraka.....	13	4	0
" Ramlall Mookerjee, Boinches.....	13	4	0
" Mothoor Mohun Mookerjee, Dera Doon....	6	10	0
" Troyluck Nath Banerjee, Secy. Barabanki Institute.....	13	4	0
" Kissory Lal Roy, Bogra.....	2	0	0
" Radhikapersad Singh, Dum-Dum.....	1	2	0
" Issan Chunder Bose, Lahore.....	13	4	0
" Sreenath Chatterjee, Malibund.....	6	10	0
" Gopal Chunder Sen, Burdwan.....	10	0	0
" Wooma Churn Kastagiroa, Tipperah.....	13	4	0
" Bany Madhub Bhattacharjee Allahabad....	13	4	0
" Raj Chunder Ghose, Bijour.....	13	0	0
" Roghoonath Sahay, Arrah.....	6	10	0
" Debendranath Roy Chowdhry, Baripore....	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—April 4, 1877.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, Secretary to the Government of Bengal on furlough, appointed a member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, to act for him.

Mr. C. T. Buckland, Commissioner, Presidency Division to act as a member of the Board of Revenue during Mr. A. Money's absence.

Mr. S. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Commissioner, Patna Division to be a Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. E. W. Molony, Commissioner, Bhargulpore Division, to be Commissioner, Patna Division.

Mr. H. L. Mangles, V.C., to be Commissioner, Bhargulpore Division but to act as Commissioner, Presidency Division.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, posted to Sarun.

Mr. R. H. Reany, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, to act as an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade in the district of Manbhum.

Mr. D. R. Lyall Magistrate and Collector 3rd Grade to be Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.

Mr. S. S. Jones, B.A., to act as an Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade in Hajareebagh.

Baboo Dhonesh Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Patna Division, Wards' Department.

Baboo Poresh Nath Sookul, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Nuddea, confirmed in the 7th Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Mr. V. T. Taylor, Magistrate and Collector Bhargulpore, to act as Commissioner Chota Nagpore Division.

Mr. F. H. Fellow, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, to be a Magistrate and Collector 1st Grade.

Mr. J. Boxwell to be a Magistrate and Collector 2nd Grade but to continue to act as Deputy Commissioner 1st Grade, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. Weekes on special duty in Madras, to be a Magistrate and Collector, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector 2nd Grade but will continue to act as Magistrate and Collector, Kungpore.

Mr. W. M. Clay to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector 2nd Grade but will continue to act as Deputy Commissioner Wards' Estates, Patna.

The following Officers to act in the First and Second Grades of Magistrates and Collectors.

First Grade.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Mr. E. H. Whinfield, Mr. W. R. Larmime, and Mr. C. C. Stevens.

Second Grade.

Mr. J. H. Newbery, Mr. C. C. Quinn, and Mr. C. F. Magrath.

Mr. J. Beames Magistrate and Collector Cuttack, to act as Commissioner Orissa Division and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals.

Mr. E. Townsley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttack, to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

The following Officers to act in the First Grade of Judges:

Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Mr. W. Mocherson, and Mr. C. D. Field.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, to act as Political Agent Hill Tipperah.

Mr. E. R. Henry, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal Division to act in the First Grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Baboo Rash Behary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, allowed leave for 2 months and 22 days.

Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Opium Agent, Benares allowed leave for six months, and subsidiary leave 30 days.

Mr. F. M. Halliday Magistrate and Collector Gya to act as Opium Agent Benares.

Mr. D. Wall Testra, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. P. D. Dickens to officiate as Chief Magistrate of Calcutta under Section 9 Act IV of 1877.

Mr. R. M. Waller, Officiating Deputy Collector of Customs to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Purnea but will continue to act as Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. J. T. Rivett Carnac, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya allowed leave for two months.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Bengal Legislative Council:—Raja Promotho Nath Ray, Bahadur, of Dighaputia, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, C.S., Mr. F. Jennings.

Mr. W. P. Davis District Superintendent of Police, Hazareebagh, allowed special leave for 6 months and subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

Baboo Brahma Mohon Mullick, Head Master, Hooghly Normal School allowed leave for one month and 15 days.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty, 2nd Master, Hooghly Collegiate School to officiate as Head Master of the Hooghly Normal School.

Assistant-Surgeon Denobondhoo Dutt, allowed leave for three months.

Surgeon Gordon Price, Officiating Civil Surgeon for 20 days from 12th January 1877.

Mr. M. Power, Head Assistant Political Department and Registrar Judicial Side, Bengal Secretariat, on leave, to act as Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration.

Assistant-Surgeon Juggobundhoo Bose, having rejoined the Campbell Medical School as Teacher of Materia Medica, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

The services of Surgeon A. Tomes on special duty in Backergunge are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

The orders granting Assistant-Surgeon Broj Nath Shaha, Civil Medical Officer, Chittagong Hill Tracts privilege leave for three months, are cancelled.

Mr. A. S. Clay, C.S., Deputy Commissioner Sylhet, to officiate as Judge of Sylhet and Cachar.

Privilege leave for one month and 21 days is granted to Baboo Jogendra Nath Roy Moonsif of Sonamgunge in Sylhet.

Baboo Jogat Bundhoo Nag B.L., to officiate as Moonsif of Sonamgunge, Sylhet.

Mr. W. Dacosta, Subordinate Judge Sarun to be Subordinate Judge of Muzafferpore.

Baboo Mothura Nath Gupta, 1st Subordinate Judge Bhargulpore to be Subordinate Judge of Sarun.

Hafiz Abdool Kurram Moonsif of Hajepore to act as Subordinate Judge of Bhargulpore on probation.

Baboo Motudin Moonsif of Champaran to act as Subordinate Judge of Gya.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Dutt Judge of the Small Cause Court Jessore to act as Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Krishnagar, Ranaghat, and Meherpore.

Baboo Sreenath Roy Subordinate Judge Furreedpore, and Judge of the Small Cause Courts Furreedpore and Bhanga to act as Judge, Small Cause Court Jessore.

Baboo Promotho Nath Mookerjee First Subordinate Judge and Judge of Small Cause Court Backergunge to act as Subordinate Judge, Furreedpore and Small Cause Courts at Furreedpore and Bhanga.

Mr. E. S. B. Pereira Assistant Engineer Second Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Bhargulpore Division to have temporary rank of Assistant Engineer First Grade, from 18th November last.

Major G. S. Hills, R.E. Executive Engineer First Grade Officiating Engineer Bhargulpore Division allowed preparatory leave for thirty days.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Executive Engineer Third Grade attached to the Presidency Division to officiate as Executive Engineer of that division as a temporary measure.

Baboo Indoo Money Mohanty, Overseer, First Grade, transferred from the Balasore Survey Division to the Orissa circle.

Baboo Ramjewan Lall, Sub-Overseer, First Grade transferred from the Western Soan Survey to the Buxar circle.

Advertisements.

NOTICE

The offices of the Inspector-General of Registration and of the Registrar of Calcutta will be closed on Monday, the 9th of April.

From that date until further notice, both these offices will be located in the Town Hall.

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Inspector-General of Registration.

April 6th, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Audit and Examination of the Municipal Accounts for the year 1876 will be made under Section 63 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 at the office of the Commissioners from and after 18th April 1877, and that a copy of the Accounts to be audited and examined, will be open during office hours, for the inspection of all parties interested from and after the 11th idem.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the Bazar (Haut) including the shops at Bowreah will be sold to the best advantage for a period of two years from 1st May 1877 by Public Auction to be held at Bowreah on Saturday 21st April at 3 P.M.

Terms of Payment Quarterly Government Paper for 20 per cent of the yearly rent to be deposited as security.

R. Macallister & Co.

Secretaries

Bowreah Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that all the Fish in the Tanks at Bowreah will be sold to the best advantage by Public Auction to be held at Bowreah on Saturday 21st April at 3 P.M.

The fish to be caught and removed by the Purchasers within one month.

Terms of Payment. Cash in full or a deposit of 25 per cent. and the balance within one month when delivery must be completed.

R. Macallister, & Co.

Secretaries

Bowreah Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.

TO BAIDYANATH.

The best Sanatorium in Bengal—any one intending to go on a pilgrimage or for a change may avail of Assistant Surgeon Babu Nundo Coomar Mitter's Bungalow which contains spacious rooms and out offices and commands a good and healthy site. Terms as below:—

For one year.....	10 Rs. P. M.
„ Six months	15 „ „ „
„ Three months.....	20 „ „ „

For less than three months a Rupee per diem. For further particulars enquire of Brojonath Shaw, Merchant at Baidyanath, or apply to T. C. G., 48, Baboo Bhatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

To The Sheriff of Calcutta,

SIR,—We request you will be good enough to convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta at the Town Hall, on an early date, to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the 'Presidency Magistrates' Bill, passed into Law at a late Meeting of the Viceroyal Council, and to adopt such resolutions as may be deemed necessary.

We are

Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servants,

J. Halford
J. W. O'Keefe
J. C. Murray
H. W. I. Wood
Alfred Bretton
W. Halford
Kumar Surendro Krishna
C. W. Chambers
Duncan Mackinnon
A. W. Alexander
J. A. Anderson
R. A. Lyall
John M. Lyall
C. M. Smith
F. Eisenlohr
J. Mackinnon
P. Wagataff
Bradford Leslie
R. W. Rivers
Robt. M. Mackenzie
R. Roskall Payne
Geo. M. Conroy
J. Ogilvy
A. B. Inglis
James Anderson & Co.
John Hutchison
A. G. Apear
G. O. Beeby
C. F. Pittar
Jas. H. Wheeler
Kaminee Kumar Guho
Grish Chunder Banerjee
Gopee Mohun Roy
A. G. Robertson
R. Dnnan
Geo. J. F. Jefferson
Geo. H. Lewis
H. H. Robinson
Nileomal Das
K. C. Banerjee
Anup Chund Mitter
Symasankar Roy
Parvatisankar Roy
Guru Prosono Ghose
Pran Nath Dutt
Radha Romun Mittra
Janokee Nath Roy
Kumar Upendro Krishna
Hemonto Coomar Ghose
Shamuldhona Dutt
Grindra Kumar Dutt

Behari Lal Bhadoorie
Rajendro Narain Deb
Anundo Krishna
Khelat Chunder Ghose
Rajendro Dutt
Onath Nath Dey
Woomesh Chunder Ghose
Monomoth Nath Dey
Doorga Prosono Ghose
Goonendro Nath Tagore
Nogendro Bhooan Mookerjee
Dhurmo Dass Bose
Jogesh Prokash Ganguly
Autool Chand Mitter
Kassinath Biswas
Guroodoss Lahoree
Grishchander Ghose
Rajendronath Banerjee
Radhanath Banerjee
G. R. Bolat
Dwarkanath Gupto
G. C. Banerjee
Oodoy Krishna Bose
Nocoor Chundro Mookerjee
Kader Nath Dass
Jogot Chunder Banerjee
Rani Prosonna Mookerjee
Rhuboday Churn Mitter
Rhubogun Chunder Dutt
Jadoonath Chatterjee
Moneyloil Condoon
Madhab Chunder Champatty
Nobeen Chandra Pal
Shoshes Hhusun Banerjee
Romay Nath Chatterjee
Ruloykristo Banerjee
Nundool Banerjee
Rama Dhane Chatterjee
Nittogopaul Mookerjee
Woomesh Chunder Singh
Mohendro Nath Mittra
Khetter Chunder Dass
Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjee
Indoo Nath Banerjee
Shama Churn Bose
Madhoosoodun Banerjee
Bany Madhub Shome
Norendra Krishna Bose
Ramtaron Banerjee
Botto Krishna Dass

In compliance with the above Requisition, I do hereby convene a Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, to be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 21 instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

J. F. OGILVY.

Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, the 4th April, 1877.

BIRTH.—At Shaudpore Zilla 24 Pergunnas on the 16th Falgun at about 2 A.M. the wife of Baboo Jogendranath Roy Moonsif of Sonamgunge at Sylhet, of a son.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

OR

The mixed Cinchona Alkaloids, prepared by Government Quinologist.

This preparation is intended for use as a cheap substitute for Quinine amongst those who are unable to buy that medicine. It consists of the medicinal alkaloids of red cinchona bark grown at the Government plantation near Darjeeling. The dose and mode of administration are nearly the same as for Quinine.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be obtained (for cash) in one pound tins with full instructions for use from the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Howrah near Calcutta.

Price, to the general public, Rupees twenty per pound tin. To wholesale purchasers of twenty pounds at a time, to public officers for public purposes and to Charitable institutions the price per pound tin is Rupees sixteen, annas eight. Postage one Rupee extra per tin.

STONE METAL.

Tenders are invited for the supply of stone metal for the Road from Beaulah to Nattore in the District of Rajshahye or a portion thereof. The stone metal to be screened to 2 inch cubes and the quantity (to be arranged hereafter) to be stacked before the 31st October next at three or four places on the Road which are easily accessible by water during the rains.

Persons sending tenders should state the minimum quantity in cub. ft., that they will be able to supply at the rates offered.

It must be distinctly understood that the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

All tenders to be sent in on or before the 10th of April.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. FORBES C. E.

District Engr., Rajshahye.

The 10th March 1877.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Ra.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Ra.			
15	x	10	x 8 1/2	47	28	x	20	x	18	85
18	x	12	x 11	55	30	x	21	x	20	90
20	x	14	x 13	60	32	x	22	x	27	105
22	x	16	x 14	65	34	x	23	x	28	115
24	x	18	x 15	75	36	x	24	x	24	125
26	x	19	x 17	80						

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	inch.
Ra.	15		19		23		26		28		each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15.	18.	20.	22.	24.	26	inch.
Ra.	1,000,	2,000,	3,000,	5,000,	7,000,	10,000

28.	30.	32.	34.	36	inch.
Ra.	12,000,	16,000,	19,000,	24,000,	28,000.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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PER STEAMER "ATHENIAN,"

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Homeopathic Chemists of London.

Medicines, Books, Cases other requisites &c.

TERMS EASY CASH.

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TREATMENT OF UNIVERSAL POISONS.

A hand-book of treatments for all the poisons of Animal, Mineral and Vegetable Kingdoms. Snake biting has been more fully treated. Price with postage 12 annas only.

DEVENDRA NATH BOSU,
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গুণলিপি।

পাঠকমণ্ডলীর সমাদৃত "গুণলিপি" নামক রহস্যের প্রথম খণ্ড, ২৬৪ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ ও পুনর্মুদ্রিত হইয়া বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত আছে, গ্রহণেচ্ছুক ১নং ডেলহাউসী স্টোর, কলিকাতায় আমার নিকট পত্র লিখিবেন। মূল্য ১০ টাকাসহ ১০ আনা।

শ্রীহরেন্দ্র লাল সোম।

NOTIFICATION.

Under the patronage of Rai Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur of Dinagepur a great fair or mela will take place at Bochaganj about 18 miles west of Dinagepur from the 5th to the 25th day of Chaitra, corresponding with 17th March to 6th April 1877, where dealers of elephants, horses and articles of various descriptions shall meet with ready purchasers and shall be amply rewarded according to the quality of their goods and livestock. Be it understood that the famous Neek-mardum mela shall take place on the 25th of the said month of Chaitra.

G. HAASE M. D., Oculist.

To be consulted daily at No. 7, Chowringhee Road, from 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. From 8 to 9 A. M., gratis, Sunday excepted.

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Liver, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
Banghy postage " 1 4 0

Hem Chunder Banerjee,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have "bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Honv. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahagram, Raingunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhushun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhangra;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidih.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadour,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadour,
Zemindar of Gauripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it, is indispensably requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjee,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea via Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu via Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, 1/4th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 blood stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Basu,
Ghutabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjee,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepur.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjee is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (i. e. a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansidih.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prasunno Coomar Dass,
Ratanpur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was used in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * *

Burneshw ryaookerjee,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.

Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomiting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanskrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidney established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine like this, has not yet been discovered. All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjee,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheesooddeen,
In-charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Siag Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talipur Estate.

HAMILTON & CO.,

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LESS LEVER WATCHES,
highly finished Jewelled Move-
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or Open face.

In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600
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Engraved Hunters or Half-
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KEYLESS WATCH.

Superior Jewelled, Horizontal
Movement.

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Supplied with Black or White
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GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER
WATCHES.

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The Calcutta Magazine should find many readers. Times of India. The Calcutta Magazine is a valuable acquisition to periodical literature in India. In printing and general get up, it is in fact superior to some English periodicals, and on its general merits it is certain to win for its freight of amusement and instruction a welcome both in and out of India.—Athenaeum and Daily News.

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No More Pains!!!

THE INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Goat, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art have been tried without effect.

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THE NEW SPLEEN MIXTURE.

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Our Artificial Teeth are not made of Ivory but of Stone. They are non absorbent, and never become offensive in the mouth, cause no pain or inconvenience and imitate nature so closely that when in the mouth they cannot be detected from the natural teeth. We have supplied these teeth to hundreds of native gentlemen and have received numerous letters speaking in the highest terms of the comfort they derive from their use.

Our prices will be found to be the cheapest in India. They vary according to the quality of the teeth required, and will adapt themselves to the circumstances of all from the Prince to the Peasant.

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Rs. 25 admitting the holder only; with carriage or horseback or foot.

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Planquins 8 Annas.
The rink is now open: Subscribers admitted free, non-subscribers Re. 1.

Pleasure-boats may be hired at Rs. 1 the hour, Restaurants for natives and Europeans now open.

Members and donors with their families have free admission with carriages every day.

H. TOWN,
Honorary Secretary.

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